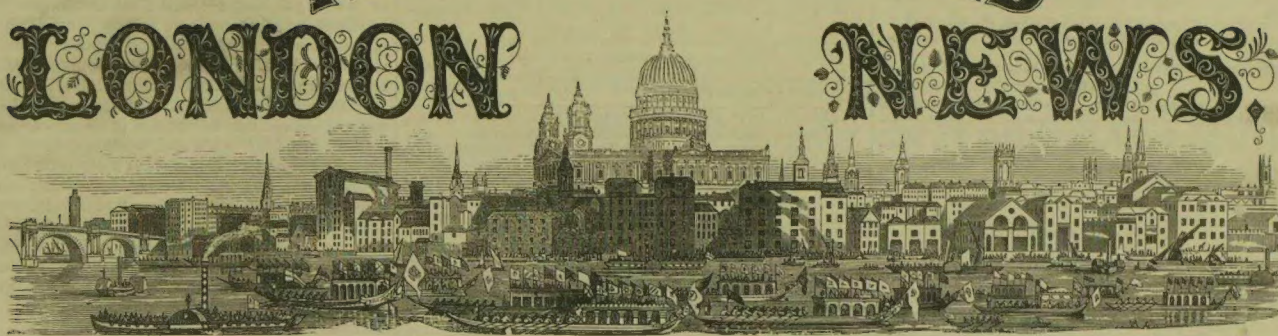


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1875.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT {SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6d.



THE WAR IN SPAIN: SOLDIERS OF KING ALFONSO'S ARMY FORAGING.







measure of protection of their lives and their liberty of contract which, we trust, will render it all but impossible to send them out in unseaworthy ships, the pecuniary interests of whose owners have been well secured, to founder in the first storm at sea, and to be reported to the marine insurance offices as "missing."

### THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continue at Osborne House. The Lord Steward arrived at Osborne yesterday week, and had an audience of her Majesty to present an address from the House of Lords. The Queen, who had visited Sir Charles Locock on the previous Wednesday at his residence, Binstead House, Ryde, heard with great regret of his death. Sir Charles Locock had attended the Queen from 1840 (at the birth of the Crown Princess of Germany) to 1857, and was present at the birth of each of her Majesty's nine children. His medical skill was of most essential service to the Queen, and his kindness rendered him a valued and esteemed friend of her Majesty and the Royal family. Sir Howard Elphinstone arrived at Osborne.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Prothero, Lord John Manners, after having an audience of her Majesty, left Osborne.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice were present for some time at a cricket-match played on Monday between the Osborne Cricket Club and the officers and men of the Royal yacht. Lord Augustus Loftus, Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and Major-General and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice drove to Osborne Cottage on Tuesday to see the children of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Surgeon-General Dr. Fayer, C.S.I., arrived at Osborne. Mrs. Prothero dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty has walked and driven out daily. Viscountess Clifden has succeeded the Countess of Gainsborough as Lady in Waiting, and the Hon. Caroline Cavendish has succeeded the Hon. Frances Drummond as Maid of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales went to Aldershot on Thursday week, and was present at the manoeuvres of the First and Second Army Corps near Sandhurst. His Royal Highness, with the Princess, dined with the Duke and Duchess of Tuck at Kensington Palace. The Prince and Princess gave their last ball of the season, yesterday week, at Marlborough House, for which nearly 700 invitations were issued. Coote and Timney's band was in attendance. Their Royal Highnesses were present at the christening of the infant daughter of the Earl and Countess of Aylesford, on Saturday last, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Princess stood sponsor, and gave the names of Alexandra Louise Minna. The Rev. Canon Duckworth officiated. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards lunched with the Earl and Countess of Aylesford at their residence in Park Lane. The Princess visited the Marine Picture Gallery and the Royal Danish Galleries, New Bond-street, on Monday. The Prince and Princess left Marlborough House for Goodwood, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond during the race week. The children of their Royal Highnesses proceeded to Osborne Cottage, Isle of Wight. Miss Knollys has succeeded the Hon. Mrs. Stonor as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne were present, on Saturday last, at the review of volunteers at Wimbledon, when the Princess presented the prizes to some of the successful competitors.

The Duke of Connaught went to the Mirror Theatre on Monday. His Royal Highness, with the Duke of Cambridge, has been the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, at Goodwood, during the race week.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck have been at Molecombe, on a visit to Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar during Goodwood races.

The Crown Prince of Italy attended Divine service, on Sunday, at the Italian church, Hatton-wall. His Royal Highness has visited Woodbridge, Suffolk, for the purpose of inspecting Mr. J. Groult's horses, and has purchased several fine hunters and carriage horses from Mr. Groult.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz left St. James's Palace on Monday to stay with the Duchess of Cambridge at Cambridge Cottage, Kew. The Hereditary Grand Duke left town for Goodwood.

Prince Borghese has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Rome. Prince Rhodocanakis has left town for Scotland.

His Excellency Hussein Avni Pasha arrived at Claridge's Hotel on Monday from Constantinople.

His Excellency Count Corti has left Claridge's Hotel for Rome.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, accompanied by the Marquis of Stafford and Viscount Turbat and Lady Florence Leveson-Gower, have left Stafford House for Trentham.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Mary Primrose have left Cleveland House for Battle Abbey, Sussex.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Rosamond Spencer Churchill have left St. James's-square for Blenheim Palace.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort have left town for Douglas House, Petersham.

The Duchess of Buccleuch, accompanied by her brother, Lord William Thynne, has arrived at Carlisle.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford and Ladies Seymour have left Connaught-place for Ragley, Warwickshire. The Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon have left town for Neeton Park.

The Marquis of Headfort and Ladies Adelaide and Florence Taylour have left Grafton-street for Headfort House, Kells.

Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P., eldest son of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, is engaged to be married to the Hon. Gertrude Stuart, youngest daughter of Lord Blantyre.

The *Moniteur* states that France is to have the British possessions on the Gambia in exchange for two places on the Gold Coast and other French possessions.

In memory of Richard Baxter, the eminent Puritan theologian, a statue has been erected at Kidderminster. The ceremony of unveiling it having been performed on Wednesday by Mrs. Philpott, wife of the Bishop of Worcester, in the presence of a large number of Churchmen and Nonconformists, an address on the life and labours of Baxter was delivered by Dean Stanley. The assemblage was also addressed by Dr. Stoughton. An engraving of the statue will be given in our next issue.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The reception at the Mansion House this (Saturday) evening will begin at ten o'clock.

Mr. Mitchell-Henry, M.P., is to preside at the London O'Connell Centenary dinner, to be held on Aug. 7.

The banks will be closed on Monday next, under the Bank Holidays Act of 1871. The Stock Exchange will also be shut.

Near Westminster Bridge, on Monday, a man fell overboard from a river steamer, and Mr. G. C. Brooks, an officer in the merchant service, jumped into the water and saved him.

Lady Franklin's remains were interred, yesterday week, in Kensal-green Cemetery, the pallbearers being four Admirals and other gentlemen connected with Arctic explorations.

After a somewhat long hened sitting, the bank directors, on Thursday morning, reduced the official minimum rate of discount from 3 per cent, at which it was placed on the 8th inst., to 2½ per cent.

Evidence has been given before the Epping Forest Commissioners in support of the claim of the City Corporation to hunt in the forest, which is based upon documents dating back to the time of the Conquest. The Commissioners reserve their decision.

Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., presided, on Thursday week, at the ceremony associated with the laying of the foundation-stone of the north wing of Miss Sharman's Orphan Home in West-square, Southwark. The stone was laid by the Duchess of Sutherland.

Among the recent additions to the Zoological Society's menagerie are a cassowary, not quite adult, brought from New Zealand by Dr. Hector, and presented to Sir James Fergusson; a young male brown Indian antelope, acquired by purchase; and a female Grant's gazelle, presented by Dr. J. Kirk.

The near approach of the great archery contest of the year—the national meeting at Richmond, next week—had the effect of increasing the number of competitors at the Crystal Palace match, which began on Wednesday, and was brought to a conclusion with the usual handicap on Friday.

Last week the total number of paupers in the metropolis was 83,270, of whom 32,733 were in workhouses and 50,537 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1874, 1873, and 1872, these figures show a decrease of 8989, 15,402, and 19,063 respectively.

Sir Charles Reed, at the weekly meeting of the London School Board, on Wednesday, distributed the certificates in connection with the scholarships that have been presented to the board. On the same occasion, the examination for Mr. Peck's prizes was fixed to take place next April.

The directors of the Lambeth Water Works Company have inspected their newly-constructed pumping station and reservoirs at Moulsey, which have been constructed with a view to improve the condition of the water supplied to a large district in the south of London.

Mr. Mackenzie, at a meeting held at the Mansion House, on Monday, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, set forth a scheme for opening a short route from Europe to Timbuctoo, the centre of trade in North-West Africa, and it was supported by Major-General Sir A. Cotton and others.

The new hospital for sick children in Great Ormond-street, which has nearly approached completion, was on Monday opened by the committee of management for private view, and was visited by a large number of the friends and patrons of this praiseworthy charity, whose usefulness in this vast metropolis has been generally admitted.

There has been a goat show at the Crystal Palace. The awards were made yesterday week, Mr. Holmes, author of the "Book of the Goat" officiating as judge, and upwards of a hundred animals competing. The arrangements were under the superintendence of Mr. Wilson, of the Natural History Department, who acted as secretary. As a general rule, the classes were good, and the prizes more than adequate to the number of competitors.

The tenth annual meeting of the Quekett Microscopical Club was held at University College yesterday week—Dr. Matthews, president, in the chair. The report of the committee showed that the progress of the society during the year had been of a satisfactory character, and that the present number of members was 530. The meetings and excursions had been well attended, excellent papers had been read, and most useful work accomplished.

The account which the Committee of the North London Hospital for Consumption were enabled to render of their stewardship for the year 1874, at the annual meeting of the governors, was highly satisfactory. The lease of their former premises at Hampstead having expired, they have been enabled to complete the purchase of a suitable house and grounds at Mount Vernon, in the same pleasant and healthful locality. An appeal is made for contributions to pay off a debt of £1000.

Resolutions have been passed by the Presbyterian Conference held in London urging that means should be devised to bring the various Churches into closer intercourse, commending the formation of a Presbyterian Alliance, and expressing confidence in the prospects of the cause of religion. Many of the delegates preached on Sunday at the churches of their denomination, and expressed satisfaction at the formation of the Presbyterian Alliance, the first meeting of which is to be held in Edinburgh next July.

About 600 invitations were issued for the municipal banquet given by the Lord Mayor, on Thursday, at Guildhall. In addition to the members and principal officers of the Corporation, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Lord Mayors of Dublin and York, and a considerable number of the leading mayors and town clerks of Great Britain and Ireland, invitations to be present were accepted by the prefects, burgomasters, mayors, or other heads of the municipalities of Amsterdam, Bordeaux, Boulogne, Brussels, Calais, Christiana, Florence, Geneva, Leghorn, Lisbon, Oporto, Paris, Quebec, Rome, and Turin.

The third annual juvenile fête in connection with the Post-Office Orphan Home Institute was held, on Tuesday, at the Alexandra Palace. The institution is established for the purpose of boarding, clothing, and educating the orphans of sorters, letter-carriers, and other members of the minor establishment of the Post Office, either in London or the provinces, who shall have been subscribing members to the amount of five shillings per annum for one year previous to their death. The institution, which has been in existence five years, has really no local habitation; for, in order to save the expense of a separate establishment, the children are placed at suburban and provincial schools. There are now thirty-seven children of both sexes on the institution's funds. Lord John Manners (Postmaster General) and many of the superior officials are patrons of the institute. About 2000 persons, of whom the majority were children, contributed to the fête.

Earl Granville presided over the annual meeting of the City Liberal Club, which was held, yesterday week, at the London Tavern. The report showed that the position of the club was satisfactory, the number of members being 1122. Among the speakers (besides the chairman) were Mr. Goschen, M.P., Mr. S. Morley, M.P., Sir J. C. Lawrence, M.P., Sir F. Lyett, Alderman W. Lawrence, and Mr. R. W. Crawford. In the course of the proceedings it was stated that a building fund was in contemplation, and that Mr. Morley had offered to start a donation-list with £1000.

A meeting of the executive committee of the French Inundations Relief Fund was held at the Mansion House on Tuesday—Alderman Sir B. Phillips in the chair—at which the report of the commissioners, Mr. Furley and Captain Renwick, appointed to visit the scene of the disaster, was read. The subscriptions have reached £21,000. The Lord Mayor has received a cheque for £213 as contributions to the fund from the metropolitan police force. The French Minister of Public Works has sent a report to the budget committee of the damage done by the floods in the south of France. In round numbers, he estimates it at three millions sterling.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1881 (the Prince of Wales in the chair) had under their consideration, yesterday week, a proposal from the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society to the following effect:—"1. That the society should raise its annual income from subscriptions to £10,000, an amount that would provide adequately for the promotion of the science and the encouragement of the practice of horticulture, and for the efficient maintenance of the gardens. 2. That the Commissioners should waive the immediate forfeiture of the lease for non-payment of rent for a sufficient period to give the society an opportunity for re-establishing itself." The Commissioners accepted this proposal as the basis of an arrangement.

A deputation consisting of Sir Francis Grant (president) and several members of the Royal Academy had an interview, last week, with the Lord President of the Council and the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject of a suitable representation of British art at the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876. They urged that, as in 1856, and following the example of foreign countries, the Government should defray the cost of the transport, reception, unpacking, arrangement, and insurance of works of art for exhibition. The Lord President having promised to bring the matter before the Government, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made inquiries as to the means it was proposed to adopt and the cost of making such a collection as the deputation considered would generally represent British art, and discussed at some length the measures that would be necessary to give effect to their wishes.

Mr. W. Grantham, M.P. for East Surrey, distributed the prizes to the successful exhibitors at the Lambeth Flower Show, on Monday evening, in the presence of nearly 3000 persons, chiefly of the working classes, assembled in the grounds of Lambeth Palace, kindly lent for the purpose of the show by the Archbishop of Canterbury.—The City of London Flower Show, which was held on Tuesday in Finsbury-circus, was an excellent one. The prizes, which consisted of medals, books, and money, were awarded by Miss Rogers. Previous to the distribution, the Rev. W. Rogers, chairman of the committee, gave a brief address. Mr. Alfred Sims, F.R.S., also briefly addressed the visitors. A silver medal, given by the Royal Horticultural Society for the best plant in the show, was won by J. Moss. The bronze medals given by the society were awarded to Miss Good, Miss Denny, and W. Brooks.

The half-yearly election of the National Orphan Home, Richmond, was held on Tuesday, at the London Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. L. T. Cave. Mr. S. Taylor the secretary, read a short report (the accounts being submitted at the annual meeting), from which it appeared that at the present time there are 138 children in the home, and that seven more would be admitted at the present election. During the half-year eight girls had left for service, and the applications for the services of the inmates as household servants have been more than the institution could meet. Since the foundation of the charity, in 1840, more than 500 children have passed through the home, of whom a large proportion are satisfactorily filling the situations of domestic servants. The committee regret to have to announce a falling off in the amount of subscriptions while the expenditure is increasing, and earnestly appeal for extended support. A legacy of £1800 had been received from the late Mr. Thomas Banting, and one of £200 from the late Mr. Brown, of Richmond.

There were 2330 births and 1471 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 100, whereas the deaths were 162 below the average numbers. The deaths included 35 from measles, 93 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 58 from whooping-cough, 22 from different forms of fever, 138 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox. The fatal cases of scarlet fever showed a further increase of 6 upon those returned in recent weeks, and exceeded the number in any week since the middle of November last. The deaths from measles exceeded the numbers in any recent week. The deaths referred to fever were 4 less than those returned in the previous week, and were 16 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years: 1 was certified as typhus, 14 as enteric or typhoid, and 7 as simple continued fever. The deaths referred to diarrhoea, which in the nine preceding weeks had steadily increased from 15 to 204, declined last week to 138, and were 141 below the corrected average number. Five deaths were referred to simple cholera or choleraic diarrhoea. Seven deaths were caused by horses or vehicles.

An important meeting of gentlemen connected with the educational interests of the metropolis was held, last week, at the College of Preceptors, Bloomsbury, with a view to forming a society for the development of the science of education. Professor Payne, one of the vice-presidents of the society, presided; and Mr. Lake read a paper in which he dwelt upon the necessity of a close adherence to the collective and individual character of education. It was contended that rigid examination papers were not so much wanted as a less formal and more lifelike style of examination. The proposals of the promoters of the new society were that its officials should be appointed to examine and report upon educational machinery, to inquire into the nature of educational ideas abroad, to obtain accurate information, and generally to take measures for the advancement of scientific principles of education, particularly of the ascertainment and classification of educational facts. A resolution to this effect having been proposed, a discussion arose mainly on the point whether there was such a thing as a "science" of education. Another point on which some stress was laid was that it would be necessary to obtain the support of the outside public to any new educational society, and not to confine it exclusively to schoolmasters, who were a very apathetic body of men. Eventually what was designated a scientific education society was formed, to do for education what the British Association did for science.



THE LATE SIR FREDERICK  
ARROW.

The sudden death of Sir Frederick Arrow, to which we briefly referred in our last week's issue, has created a very general and sincere feeling of regret amongst a large circle of friends to whom the deceased gentleman by his kind and genial manner, as well as by his real goodness of heart, had endeared himself. As a public man he may be said to have made his appearance first as Deputy Master of the Trinity House in 1865, although previously to that date he had achieved well deserved distinction in the mercantile marine, having gone with credit through the various grades of the profession, and ultimately been a successful commander of several of the fine East Indian clippers in Messrs. Green's service. In addition to his post at the Trinity House, the late Sir Frederick held various other public offices; and was also connected with several business undertakings in the City. To each and all of the duties thus devolving upon him he gave the most conscientious and unremitting attention, which, combined with his shrewdness and capacity, gained for him general confidence. The career of Captain Sir Frederick Arrow is well worth the study of all who have made the mercantile marine their profession. In Messrs. Green's employ he rose by force of his own energy and intelligence to the highest rank in the service, and retired from active sea service in the vigour of his manhood. But his reputation as a careful navigator, and the practical knowledge he possessed, gained him a ready admittance into the ancient corporation of the Trinity House as an Elder Brother—a distinction which is justly regarded by many as the blue ribbon of the mercantile marine. So well did his colleagues appreciate him, that, after six years of his Elder Brotherhood, they elected him to preside over their councils as Deputy Master; and, during the whole period of his occupying this important position up to his death he commanded the respect, goodwill, and friendship of the Elder Brethren his colleagues; was highly esteemed by the Duke of Edinburgh, the Master of the Corporation; by the Prince of Wales, one of the Elder Brethren; and, in recognition of his services, he received the honour of knighthood.

It is an instructive life—not, perhaps, full of stirring incident or matters which

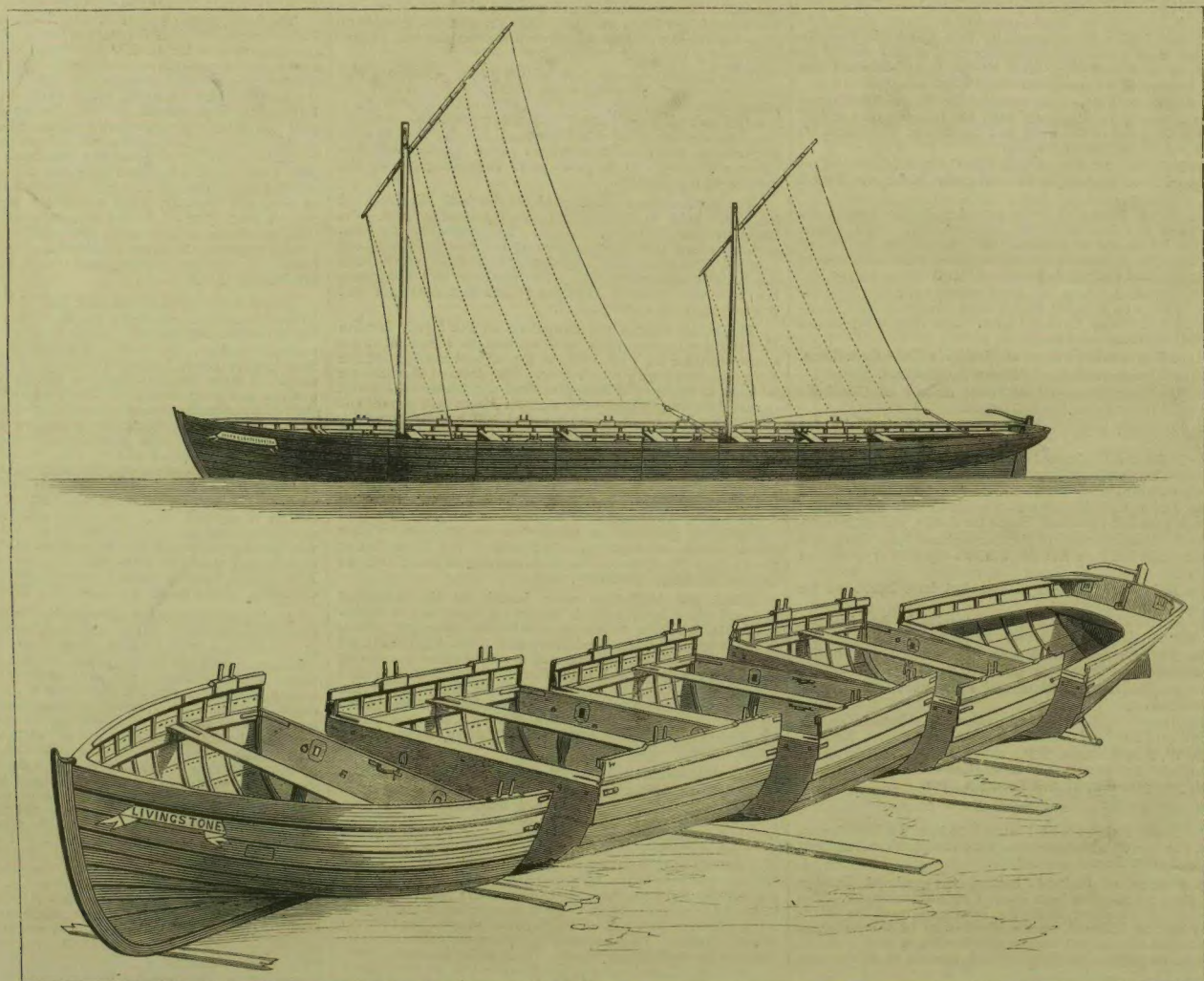


THE LATE SIR FREDERICK ARROW, DEPUTY MASTER OF THE TRINITY HOUSE.

catch the public ear; but, nevertheless, we feel that the life was one of duty conscientiously performed, of charity unostentatiously carried out, of friendliness to all associated with him, and one which tends to make the world somewhat better for its existence.

## THE WAR IN SPAIN.

Our front-page Engraving, from a sketch by our Special Artist at the head-quarters of King Alfonso's army in the North of Spain, shows a foraging party of his Majesty's soldiers laying violent hands upon the live mutton in the fields, but with an official understanding, we hope, that the owners shall be fully paid for this levy of their flocks to serve as rations in support of the national army. It is now hoped that the war is approaching a termination, as the Carlist forces are broken in different provinces. Much exultation prevails in Government circles at Madrid respecting the recent military activity in the North Centre and Catalonian armies, embracing the relief of Vittoria, the capture of Cantavieja, and the repulse of Carlists from Pucierda. In the Basque provinces of Biscay and Guipuzcoa the Carlists are only endeavouring to harass the Liberal garrisons of Bilbao and San Sebastian. The principal army of Don Carlos, according to a recent letter which we quote, is encamped around the small town of Villareal, in the north of the province of Alava. The Pretender is said to have joined his troops, and his twenty battalions are situated in very strong positions commanding the only passes which could lead the Alfonsist army to Durango or to Vergara, in the very heart of the Carlist country. Even if the Carlists had no artillery it would be imprudent to face them in such positions. General Quesada has assembled in and around Vittoria seventeen battalions of the Northern Army from Navarre, two regiments of Cavalry, and six batteries. He also is accompanied by the right battalions of General Loma, detached from the corps which was guarding the frontiers of Castille. Both Carlist and Alfonsist armies in Alava are watching each other, the latter ready to scour the province, whilst the Pretender is waiting to march in the direction of Estella. The fact is that both are watching with great impatience the events now taking place in Aragon. As much may be said of the Carlists in Estella and the Liberal army



MR. H. M. STANLEY'S BOAT, THE "LIVINGSTONE," FOR CROSSING RIVERS AND LAKES IN AFRICA.





MR. H. M. STANLEY'S BOAT, THE "LIVINGSTONE," CARRIED OVERLAND IN AFRICA.



behind the lines of the Arga. Neither can take the first step, because all know that a crisis, military and political, must come out of the campaign of General Jovellar against Dorregaray. The Carlist General, after his rapid retreat from Cantaveja, took up strong positions in the north of Aragon, and he has been endeavouring for several days to gather all his forces around him, and thus to make good his retreat to Navarre or even to Catalonia. Ever since he entered Aragon he seems to have been hesitating and counter-marching in a strange manner, so that the Alfonsists are fast closing around him. He has spent several days in the mountains of Guara, north of Huesca, and his columns have had several sharp skirmishes with the soldiers of Aragon under General Delatre. As soon as the Government was apprised of the situation of Dorregaray they sent up troops to Saragossa and Huesca, in order to close the passing leading into Navarre, not far from Jaca, on the road to France, whilst part of the army of Navarre moved from the neighbourhood of Pamplona to the frontier of Aragon. The army lately under the walls of Cantaveja, in Central Spain, is also approaching the Huesca district from the banks of the Ebro, whilst the captain general of Catalonia is hurrying up from the east. Their united object is evidently to drive Dorregaray to the French frontier, where he must fight or surrender, as Cabrera did in the last war. The Carlist chief has an army which he can barely trust. It is made up of men from several provinces, and of soldiers quite unaccustomed to fight at any distance from their homes. The Carlist chief has but two courses open before him, according to all military men. He can run along the frontier and join the Catalans in the province of Lerida, or he can fight his way into Navarre. In either case it would be very favourable for the Alfonsist army to have the Carlists concentrated in two large groups, instead of the many provincial struggles which have exhausted the regular army. However, the obstinacy of Dorregaray in staying so near the French frontier has excited much surprise. In military circles strange misgivings are abroad. The old companions of General Dorregaray consider his rapid retreat into North Aragon, after a weak attempt towards Saragossa, very odd in the man who was reputed the boldest commander of the Carlist forces. Whatever may be the intention of Dorregaray, very few days can elapse ere he has to fight under very difficult conditions, if he gives time to the armies of the centre and of Aragon to surround him in the mountains, between Huesca and France. Whether he decides to go to Catalonia or to Navarre, the rapid marches of Generals Jovellar and Martinez Campos will have reduced the Carlists to return to their earlier haunts, and the Government will find it much more easy to deal with two large bodies of Carlists than to fight them in small bands scattered over half a dozen provinces. The plan of the present campaign in the central provinces of Spain has been carried out, and it is supposed that a few flying columns will be sufficient to quell the partidas and guerrillas still roving over Valencia and Aragon. The army of King Alfonso now has more than 100,000 strong in front of the Carlists, and it will be very easy to concentrate in Navarre part of the central army of Jovellar. Martinez Campos will also be reinforced, to enable him to beat Saballs and to take several towns at present in the hands of the Carlists. The summer campaign will begin as soon as Dorregaray has been driven one way or the other, if he is not obliged to go into France. The Carlists will have a hard time when the northern army gets sufficient reinforcements to allow Loma, Quesada, and perhaps Jovellar himself, to attack the Basques and Navarrese under Don Carlos.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, July 29.

The question of the adjournment of the Assembly came on for discussion on Thursday last. The Left, evidently shaken by recent events, and desirous of avoiding a defeat, withdrew several amendments they had prepared; and the prorogation from Aug. 4 to Nov. 4, proposed by the Committee and supported by the Government, was decided upon by 470 votes to 175. The debate really turned upon the dissolution; and, though the supporters of this measure appear to be gaining ground, still it is plainly apparent that it is distasteful to the majority of the members. On Friday the first three clauses of the Senator's Bill were passed. A proposal of M. Madier Montjau that the elections should be held in November and December, and that the two Chambers should meet early in January, was thrown out; and when the Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier suggested that the House should continue to discuss the orders of the day whilst votes were being counted, instead of losing almost an hour during the process, he was sharply accused by some members of the Right of seeking to hasten the dissolution. The early part of the week was occupied with the Senate Bill, and all the clauses having been settled, the third reading is fixed for Monday next. The Budget has also come under discussion, and will probably be settled before the recess. The committee charged with reporting as to the advisability of raising the state of siege in Paris have managed to draw a very outspoken expression of opinion from M. Buffet. The majority being of opinion that the state of siege should be raised, their conviction was communicated to him; but his reply was to the effect that it ought rather to be applied to the whole of France, and that to remove it in the case of Paris would be to leave the Government defenceless, especially against the outrages of the Republican press.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has departed, having left Paris on Monday evening for Marseilles. On the Sunday before he had received a farewell visit at the Hotel du Louvre from Marshal MacMahon and the Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier. His successor in Pausian estimation has already been found in a Malay Prince named Raden Saleh, who has come to this city for the purpose of inducing an opera company and a ballet troupe to accompany him back to Batavia. Another distinguished visitor to France, but one who up to the present has succeeded in maintaining his incognito, despite the strictest search on the part of the authorities in the south, is the famous Carlist General Dorregaray, who was driven across the frontier with his staff. Another departure is also to be chronicled—namely, that of M. Ferdinand Duval, the Prefect of the Seine; M. Leon Renault, the Prefect of Police; and M. Floquet, the President of the Municipal Council, who have started for London, to partake of the civic hospitality for which the British metropolis is renowned.

M. Athanase Coquerel, the celebrated pastor and the leader of the Liberal Protestant party in France for so many years, died on Sunday, at Fimes. His obsequies, in accordance with his expressed wish, were conducted without any outward display. The army and the navy have also each sustained a loss; the latter in the person of Admiral Exelmans, the son of Napoleon's Marshal of the same name. He was thrown from his horse at Rochefort, and continued insensible to the moment of his death. The death of General Sargot, the chief of the staff of the Governor of Paris, took place at the close

of last week, and his remains were escorted to the grave on Saturday with a great display of military pomp.

A statement respecting the damage caused by the inundation has been made by M. Cailloux, the Minister of Public Works. He estimates it at 75,000,000 francs, two-thirds of this representing injury to crops, and the remainder to houses, public works, and railways. The last disaster to be noted is the sinking of the Government steamer *Forfait* by her colleague, the *Jeanne d'Arc*, during some naval manoeuvres.

### SPAIN.

King Alfonso has conferred the order of the Golden Fleece upon Count Antonelli.

Having fixed the minimum age of senators at thirty-five years, the Constitutional Committee has approved the draught of the whole scheme they had drawn up. The article establishing the principle of religious toleration was passed by a large majority. It is proposed that the colonies shall be governed by special laws, and have the right of sending deputies to the Cortes. The project has been signed.

There have been skirmishes between the Royalist and the Carlist troops, in which the latter, according to news from Madrid, have had the worst of it.

### BELGIUM.

The King and Queen went to Ghent on Sunday to be present on the first day of the festival of classical music organised by the Royal Choral Society of Ghent. Their Majesties were most heartily applauded while traversing the streets of the ancient town to the casino, where 565 artists performed for an audience numbering more than 3000. The King named M. Edmond Delecroix, vice-president, and M. Thys, secretary of the society, Knights of the Order of Leopold.

### RUSSIA.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at St. Petersburg, from Petcheloff, on Wednesday, and visited the Palace of the Hermitage.

It is semi-officially stated at St. Petersburg that the conference on the usages of war will take place there next spring.

There have been several forest fires in the district surrounding St. Petersburg.

The cattle plague has broken out in several parts of Russia, and steps are being taken by the Government to prevent the spread of the disease.

### TURKEY.

The salaries of the Grand Vizier of Turkey and of the Ministers and the Governors of Provinces have been reduced to two-thirds of their amount, and those of other officials having more than 3000 piasters a month by one-half.

Russin Arvi-Pasha, ex-Grand Vizier, has been appointed Governor of Konia (Asiatic Turkey).

About twenty houses at Constantinople have been destroyed by a fire which broke out in the Rue Pera.

Mr. John Henry Fawcett has been appointed her Majesty's Assistant-Judge and Vice-Consul at Constantinople.

According to a despatch from Ragusa, somewhat serious fighting has occurred in the Herzegovina.

### INDIA.

Colonel Duncan has been appointed British Resident at Mandalay, vice Colonel Strover, on furlough.

### AUSTRALIA.

We hear from Melbourne that the Ministerial Budget has been favourably received.

The Bishop of West Australia has been translated to the see of Queensland.

Four more of the Communist convicts who were transported to New Caledonia have escaped from that place.

Several houses have been damaged at Sebastopol by an earthquake shock which was felt on Monday morning.

There has been a swimming-match on the Delaware river, in which the Englishman, Johnson, beat his American competitor, Coyle.

While on her voyage from India to England the steamer *John Tennant*, 1200 tons, with 113 persons on board, went ashore off Cape Finistere; but no life was lost.

The United States Government has been officially informed that gold has been discovered in paying quantities in Spying and Rapid Creeks, in the Black Hills. The telegram says there is a great influx of miners.

Reports of the state of the Russian crops have been officially published. The hay and corn in about a dozen districts are good or satisfactory; in the others they are either middling or unsatisfactory; and in seven provinces they have suffered severely from heat and drought. The report from Poland is, on the whole, favourable.

The ship *Stuart Hahnemann* capsized at sea on the night of April 14. Nine of the crew saved themselves in a boat, and were picked up by an Austrian barge thirteen days afterwards. The others, thirty-eight in number, who were on board the vessel perished, including the captain and all the officers.

Advices from the Cape by the mail-steamer *African* state that Lord Carnarvon's proposals were generally regarded with favour in the colony, and that Mr. Froude had been extremely well received. The troops sent to the diamond-fields had arrived, and Sir Henry Barkly was to proceed thither on the 15th inst.

A correspondent writes to the *Times* that the ordinary "Continental Post-cards" obtained in this country are of no use abroad. They are only available for postage from this country, and not to it. A widely-spread impression to the contrary has caused serious inconvenience to Englishmen on the Continent.

L'Association pour l'Avancement des Sciences, which was founded in Paris at the end of the war, on the model of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, will hold its next annual congress at Nantes, in Brittany, on the 19th of next month and following days. The three previous annual meetings of the association were held at Bordeaux, Lyons, and Lille respectively, and it now numbers about 1500 members. The congress will be divided into four distinct sections, each under the supervision of a French savant, devoted respectively to mathematics, physical science, chemistry, and political economy.

The appropriation account of the vote of credit of £300,000 granted for the Ashantee Expedition in the year 1874-5 shows that the expenditure on account of the expedition was £460,978 12s. 7d., a note appended to the account states, however, that it does not include the whole cost of the expedition. The actual expenditure was £774,522 2s. 11d., the difference between that sum and the issues out of the vote of credit—viz., £313,543 10s. 4d.—having been defrayed out of ordinary army grants. This vote of credit was for one year only. Further votes, amounting to £125,000, have been granted for 1874-5 to meet additional charges.

## MR. PLIMSOLL AND THE GOVERNMENT.

A crowded meeting of Mr. Plimsoll's constituents was held in the Derby Townhall, on Tuesday night, when resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the hon. member in reference to his disappointment at the withdrawal of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Bill, and a hope that his own measure would pass into law before the close of the present session. Similar meetings have been held at Bradford, Nottingham, Swindon, and numerous other places.

Mr. Thomas Gray, writing on behalf of the Board of Trade to the *Times* with reference to an assertion made in its leading article that "five thousand seamen go to the bottom every year," and to Mr. Plimsoll's statement that their number is 6927, explains that the average number of persons drowned at sea, taking the returns for five years ended December, 1872, and including passengers as well as crews lost or missing from British ships all over the world, is 2425. The number of all lives lost by casualties to British ships during the year ended June, 1873, was 4416, including passengers and including missing crews. It is thus 1991 above the annual average. Of this excess of 1991 lives lost in the year, 821 and 420 respectively were lost in cooie ships abroad. Those two losses alone account for 1241 of the 1991 lives. As regards the loss of 2381 lives in 150 missing ships, Mr. Gray points out that the 150 ships and the 2381 missing men are included in the 4416, and also that 69 of those 150 missing ships were known to have been classed ships; the remainder were not known to have been classed, but many of them might have been. Mr. Gray admits that with the 150 missing ships there are also 2381 missing men. Of these, 1462 are missing in classed ships and 919 in the others. But the whole number of seamen's lost is 2958, not 6927.

## WORK AND WAGES.

In consequence of the employers introducing a new system of paying wages, the men at about 160 cotton-mills at Oldham have struck work. All these belong to the Master Cotton-spinners' Association, but there are some forty or fifty not connected with any association which will act independently, though no doubt some of these will stop. Owing to the fact that there are several mills belonging to limited liability companies connected with the masters' association, considerable dissatisfaction has been caused among the operatives who hold shares in the companies. On Wednesday evening a meeting of master cotton-spinners was held, and resolutions were passed unanimously to continue the struggle until the employers' terms were accepted.

At Dundee thirty-one mills are closed and upwards of 12,000 persons idle. An open-air mass meeting of the operatives was held on Tuesday, and it was resolved to continue the strike till the notices reducing the wages by 10 per cent are withdrawn.

Mr. Halliday addressed the annual meeting of miners of the Cramack Chase district on Monday. Resolutions were passed thanking Mr. Macdonald, M.P., and those who voted with him against the grant for the Prince of Wales's visit to India; deprecating the conduct of the Government in abandoning the Merchant Shipping Bill, and expressing the opinion that the time had arrived when political justice ought to be done to householders in the counties by assimilating the county with the borough franchise.

After a long deliberation the South Wales colliers have agreed to accept as a basis, to avoid strikes and lockouts, 1s. 10d. per ton for cutting when coal is sold at 11s. per ton, and 2d. per ton for every shilling per ton rise in the price up to 20s.; no advance beyond the sum paid for cutting over 20s., and no price below 1s. 10d. per ton. All other differences are to be settled by arbitration.

Lady Burdett-Coutts, while visiting Leeds last week, laid the foundation-stone of a new institute for the deaf, dumb, and blind; and opened the Yorkshire School of Cookery, and a flower show at the Exhibition of Art and Industry.

The Institution of Mechanical Engineers opened their summer meeting, at Manchester, on Tuesday. A meeting was first held for the hearing and discussion of papers in the Townhall, the president, Mr. Frederick J. Bramwell, F.R.S., in the chair. Two papers were read—one on behalf of Mr. Francis W. Crossley on gas engines, in which the merits of Otto and Langen's engine were particularly discussed; and the other by Mr. George H. Dalglish on direct-acting winding machines for mines. On Wednesday a paper by Sir Joseph Whitworth on Fluid, Compressed Steel, and Guns was read.

Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P., turned, on Wednesday, the first turf of the new railway from the junction at Swindon station on the Great Western to Marlborough and Andover. When this line is completed there will be direct communication in a straight line from Swindon to Southampton. The Town Councils of Marlborough and Andover and the local boards of Old and New Swindon assembled at the Townhall at Marlborough, and walked in procession to a meadow near the town, where the ceremony was performed. Afterwards the directors of the new company gave a luncheon at the Riding-School, Marlborough College, at which about 300 sat down, and numerous speeches were made.

The annual show in connection with the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland opened at Glasgow on Tuesday, when the judging took place. With the exception of that of 1869, the present is the largest show ever held by the society, the number of stock entered being 2260. The prizes offered amounted to £2665. Among the exhibitors were her Majesty the Queen, the Marquis of Huntly, the Duke of Athole, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Fife, the Earl of Seaforth, and Lord Chesham. The English exhibitors won the chief prizes for shorthorns. The show of implements was the largest which has ever been seen in Scotland. On Wednesday the receipts amounted to £2265, the largest amount ever taken by the society in one day.

It was announced a short time ago that a committee had been formed to do honour to Mr. George Cruikshank, by the purchase of his collection of his own works for the nation. Of this committee Dr. W. B. Richardson was the chairman, Mr. Erasmus Wilson, vice-chairman, Mr. Reid, of the British Museum, treasurer, and Dr. Charles Rogers, honorary secretary. The collection, which embraces 1100 specimens, was to be procured for £3000; but since the committee set about the task of obtaining that sum they have had an offer of £1000 from Mr. Francis Fuller, and, with Mr. Cruikshank's reluctant acquiescence, this offer has been accepted. It is understood that Mr. Fuller is acting on behalf of the committee of the new Winter Garden at Manchester, and the *Poll Mark Gazette* is informed that he also proposes to exhibit the works at Glasgow. The collection includes oil-paintings, water-colour drawings, and proof etchings produced between 1799 and 1875. There are thirteen of Mr. Cruikshank's earliest attempts, executed before the beginning of the century, and the subjects extend from Napoleon I. to "The Bottle."



## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ackland, T. S., to be Vicar of Wold Newton, Yorkshire.  
 Blacketer, Robert; Rector of Bodle Street, Sussex.  
 Bragg, Charles Albert; Vicar of Thorncombe, Dorset.  
 Bullock, B.; Prebendary of Melton Ross in Lincoln Cathedral.  
 Capel, Edward; Vicar of Shillington.  
 Cansler, T. S.; Rural Dean of Stratton.  
 Child, T. H. L.; Curate of Stratton; Vicar of Stratton with Bunting.  
 Carlisle, C. H.; Rector of Second Paston of Burnall, Yorkshire.  
 Deane, A. Mackreth, Vicar of East Marden; Rector of North Marden.  
 Dinwoody, W. T.; Vicar of Arbury, Isle of Man.  
 Fellows, W. M.; Vicar of St. Bride's Liverpool; Vicar of Aekworth.  
 Fellows, H. C.; Curate of Alreway and Fendley.  
 Holden, John; Curate of St. Andrew's, Netherdon.  
 Harrison, W. T.; Rector of Thorpe Morieux; Vicar of Christ Church, Luton.  
 Ince, F. G.; Curate of Alreway with Fendley.  
 Jones, H. C. Pryor; Vicar of Dismore, Leicestershire.  
 Killo, J. F.; Rector of St. Mary's, Whitechapel.  
 May, H. T.; Rural Dean of Trigg Major.  
 Mead, A. O.; Rector of Ambler; Organising Secretary to S.P.O. for Archdeacons of Lincolnshire and Northumberland.  
 Palmer, George; Rector of St. Mary's, Newington.  
 Qualltrough, J.; Rector of Kirk Bride, Isle of Man.  
 Rushworth, A.; Vicar of Marcham, Berks.  
 Robson, W. H. P.; Honorary Canon of Peterborough.  
 Smith, Reginald; Prebendary of Ruseum in Salisbury Cathedral.  
 Thomas, E. H.; Perpetual Curate of St. James's, Latchford, Cheshire.  
 Whitley, Edward Bower; Honorary Canon of Peterborough.  
 Wright, Henry; Minister of St. John's Chapel, Hampstead.—*Guardian*.

It is announced that the Right Rev. Dr. Matthew B. Hale, Bishop of Perth, Western Australia, will be the Bishop of Brisbane, Queensland, vacant by the resignation of the Right Rev. Dr. Trenchell.

Dean Stanley delivered a sermon, on Sunday, at the French Protestant Episcopal Church on behalf of the Westminster French Protestant School for Girls, and dwelt upon the spirit that inspired the Christian martyrs in France.

Mr. T. W. Bateman, of the Hall, Middleton-by-Youlgreave, has presented, as memorials of his late father and mother, two handsome oak and brass standards (by Messrs. Kendal and Milne, of Manchester) for lamps for lighting the chancel of Youlgreave parish church.

Mr. Richard Foster, of Upper Clapton, laid the memorial stone of the Church of All Saints, Stoke Newington, on Saturday last. This permanent building is to take the place of the iron church provided by the munificence of Mr. Foster early in the year 1872 at the west end of Aden-grove South.

A memorial-stone to the late Right Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, D.D., Bishop of Winchester, was laid, on Tuesday evening, in the Church of St. Augustine, Lynton-road, South Bermondsey, the ceremony being performed by Mr. P. Czenove, who has contributed largely to the building fund.

Mr. Mackonochie, for the first time since his suspension, officiated, on Sunday, at St. Alban's, Holborn. There was a large congregation, but no Ritualistic display. A copy of a letter, in which the Incumbent remonstrates with the Bishop of London as to his Lordship's attitude with respect to himself, was extensively circulated in the church.

The Rev. E. Ledger, M.A., Rector of Duxford, Cambridge-shire, was, on Tuesday, elected to the Gresham Professorship of Astronomy in the city of London. Mr. Ledger was a Carpenter and Beauty Scholar of the City of London School, and afterwards Fellow and Lecturer of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. He was Fourth Wrangler in 1863 and also University Scholar of the University of London.

Sir Robert Phillimore had before him in the Court of Arches, last Saturday, the appeal of Mr. Henry Keet, a Wesleyan minister, against the decision of Mr. Walter Phillimore, Chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln, that Mr. Keet had no right to describe himself as "reverend" on the tombstone of his daughter in the parish churchyard of Owston Ferry. The Dean of Arches reserved judgment.

On the 17th inst. the Church of St. Thomas, Halliwell, near Bolton, was consecrated by the Bishop of Manchester, who in his sermon took occasion to refer to the Public Worship Act. He said he knew his own diocese pretty well, and he did not believe there were in it half a dozen, and probably not more than three or four, who could be called extreme men; and in most of those cases there would be no difficulty in dealing rationally and charitably with them.

On Thursday week the picturesquely situated little church of St. Oswald, Lassington, Gloucestershire, which has been all but rebuilt, was reopened by the Bishop of the diocese, who preached on the occasion. The sermon in the evening was delivered by Archdeacon Sir George Prevost.—On the following day the right rev. prelate reopened the parish church of Awre, which has been restored by Mr. Henry Crawshaw, of Outlands, at a cost of two or three thousand pounds.

A window by Messrs. Barraud, Lavers, and Westlake has been placed in the south chancel of Cotton church, Staffordshire; the subject, "The Ascension." The window is to the memory of the late Rev. Abdol Seaton, for twenty-five years the beloved Rector of Cotton, whose faithful labours in the parish, especially among the poor, will ever be held in grateful remembrance. His zeal and self-denying generosity restored the church in 1852.

On Friday week the Bishop of Worcester reopened the Church of Norton, a building which contains several remains of old Norman work, but which, till its restoration was taken in hand by the late Vicar (the Rev. G. Jenkins), was in such a state as to render it doubtful whether it would not be advisable to rebuild it altogether. The right rev. prelate expressed a hope that an effort would be made to erect a vicarage for the new Incumbent, the Rev. F. G. Lugal.

The little Church of St. Nicholas, Kittisford, near Wellington, Somerset, situate in a lovely district of the county bordering on Devonshire, was reopened on the 22nd inst. With the exception of the chancel and chancel aisle, which were rebuilt some years since, the building was in a most dilapidated condition; but by the long-continued exertions and liberal contributions of the Rector, the Rev. W. J. Canfield Browne, and the members of his family, funds have been obtained for its repair. Funds are still needed for the repair of the fine old tower. The architect employed was Mr. E. B. Ferrey.

The foundation-stone of St. Michael and All Angels' church, Woolwich, was laid, on Thursday week, by the Bishop of Rochester. There was a celebration of the holy communion at 4.30 a.m. for working-men, who otherwise could not have joined in any service until the evening. The day being very wet, many friends were absent; but the temporary church in which, owing to the weather, the greater portion of the service was said, was crowded with the people of the district. The offertories, including £10 kindly promised by the Bishop, and some cheques since received, amount to nearly £70. The cost of the portion of the church about to be built will be £3000, and help is urgently needed.

The Select Committee to whom the Public Worship Facilities Bill was referred have reported thereupon; but, in consideration of the advanced stage of the Session, they have made

no amendments. After referring at length to the parochial system, the Committee append three suggestions. The purport of these is that where, from any of several specified causes, provision or opportunities of public worship are absent, they should be provided either by additional ministrations in existing churches or by the opening of temporary buildings. They are of opinion that the regulation of these matters should be vested in the Bishop of the diocese, under forms of procedure as simple and inexpensive as possible, provided that the Bishop or his parishioners initiate proceedings.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The following gentlemen have been elected to scholarships at New College, Oxford, from Winchester School:—Messrs. Rayner, Glendowe, Watkins, Webbe, Shipley, and Ellis.

The following is the result of the examination for the Tomline prizes at Eton:—Tomline scholar, McLeane, K.S.; Russell prizeman, Binney, K.S. Select in order of merit:—Melish; Burrows, K.S.; Parker, K.S.; Goodhart, K.S.; Hamer, K.S.; Lowry, K.S. The examiner was R. C. Radcliffe, Esq., formerly on the foundation. There were twenty candidates. Junior Tomline—Herries, K.S., prizeman; Brooke, K.S.; Gull; Wellesley, K.S.; Tatham, m. K.S.; Anstruther, m.; Chambers, m.; Thomson, K.S.; Studd, m. Lower Boy Mathematical Examination—Studd, m., prizeman; Holland, Pryor, Beckwith, Richards, Rogers, K.S., Woolforstan, Broke.

The Duke of Connaught and the Marquis of Salisbury have been elected governors of Wellington College.

Wednesday week being speech day at Christ's Hospital, the prizes were distributed by Alderman Phillips, in the absence of the Lord Mayor through indisposition. The *Times* Exhibition of £30 for four years, for the highest proficiency in classics and mathematics combined, was awarded to H. H. Reichel; the Thompson classical and mathematical medals, for the best scholars in classics and mathematics respectively, to H. C. Macleod and E. G. Binckes; and the Richards medal (and books), for the best set of Latin hexameter verses, to A. Bourne. The Coleridge Memorial Challenge prize, for the ward which had most distinguished itself in school work was won by Ward 3. The other principal prizes were the following:—The Gilpin Good Conduct prize for a Grecian, E. Neakes. The Unknown Governor's prize for a Deputy-Grecian, W. C. Walters; for a Royal Mathematical boy, F. J. Krabbe. George Moore prizes for religious knowledge—Grecians, H. C. C. Macleod, H. R. Reichel, and A. Back; Deputy-Grecians, W. C. Walters, S. Hamilton, and S. Gepp. Powell Essay prizes—Grecians, E. T. Bull, A. Back, and A. P. Crouch; Deputy-Grecians, D. C. Cousins, J. T. A. Haines, and C. H. Willis.

Mr. John Gooch, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, Mathematical Master at Abington School, has been appointed Mathematical Master at the College School, Gloucester.

Mr. T. G. Hutt, M.A., Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, Second Master of the Grammar School, Newport, Salop, has been appointed Mathematical Master of the Royal Grammar School, Sedburgh, Yorkshire.

The Duke of Cambridge being unable to preside at the presentations of her Majesty's commissions to the gentlemen cadets at the Royal Military Academy, the duty devolved upon Lieut.-General Sir J. L. Simmons, the governor of the establishment, who made his last appearance in that capacity, having been appointed inspector-general of fortifications. His successor is Brigadier-General Sir J. M. Ayle, who was present. The report of the Director-General of Military Education showed that a class of thirty-nine gentlemen went up for examination, all of whom passed; and the reports of the examiners in various subjects represented the progress of the whole of the body of cadets during the term as very satisfactory.

A second public meeting in favour of the University extension scheme to the metropolis was held on Wednesday at the Mansion House, when the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching was formally constituted, and the draught scheme accepted by the committee was adopted. The Lord Mayor occupied the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. Goschen, M.P., the Hon. George Brodick, Mr. Morley, M.P., Rev. W. Rogers, Monsignor Capel, and others.

Wednesday was speech day at Tunbridge School, and, as it has long been known that it was the last "Skinners' Day" under the head-mastership of Dr. Weldon, there was a large gathering of "old Tunbridgians."

The annual speech and prize day at the Surrey County School took place on Wednesday at Cranleigh. The Duke of Northumberland distributed the prizes, and expressed himself in favour of a public school education for the children of the middle classes. The other speakers were Lord Middleton, the Bishop of Guildford, Mr. George Cubitt, M.P., and Mr. Vernon Lushington.

Admiral Duncombe, in the absence of the First Lord of the Admiralty, distributed the prizes and other honours won by pupils of the Royal Naval School at New-cross on Tuesday; and in the course of the proceedings an interesting statement respecting officers educated at the school who had afterwards distinguished themselves was read, one of those mentioned being Captain Nares, the commander of the Arctic expedition.

In distributing the prizes at the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's-hill, yesterday week, Lord Salisbury alluded to the interest with which those who were responsible for the government of India watched the working of the system of competitive examination and subsequent collegiate education. The noble Marquis, at the same time, made some observations on the duties and responsibilities of those who devoted themselves to the Indian Civil Service.

Prize day at Marlborough College was, on Tuesday, in every respect most successful. There was a large and distinguished company, including Lord and Lady Ernest Bruce, the Bishop of Limerick, and many University and clerical dignitaries. The master (Dr. Farrar) described the history of the college as monotonous, but it was the monotony of success. Dr. Farrar then read out the honour list, which showed that eleven present members of the school had gained scholarships at the two Universities, and also that an old Marlboroughian had come out first at the Indian Civil Service examination. Then followed the distribution of £200 worth of prizes; the winner of the Spencer cup at Wimbledon being loudly cheered, among other prize-takers. Exhibitions were awarded to Messrs. Graves, Rogers, and West.

The Earl of Rosslyn, of Easton Lodge, Essex, acting as representative of the manor of Walthamstow, has succeeded the late Mr. E. Warner, M.P., of Higham Hall, as a vice-president of Forest School.

The scholarship examination at the Eastbourne College has resulted as follows:—Leaf Scholarship—Bensley. House scholarships (Head Master's and Rev. G. R. Green's)—I. Smith; 2. Casson—all for classics. The modern (Roper) scholarship was not awarded.

The annual prize-giving at the Magdalen College School, Oxford, took place on Thursday week. In the unavoidable absence of the President of Magdalen College, the Master of University occupied the chair. The Rev. J. H. King, late Fellow of Merton College, in his report of the examination of the upper forms in classics, expressed his pleasure at the evenness of the work throughout, remarking that this was a strong proof of careful teaching.

The annual distribution of prizes at King Edward VI.'s School, Berkhamstead, took place on Thursday week—the Earl of Verulam in the chair. After the reports of the examiners, which were, on the whole, of a very satisfactory character, had been read, the chairman announced that Mr. E. H. Wagstaff had been elected to the exhibition of £50, tenable for four years.

At the half-yearly distribution of prizes at the King's School, Chester, the Rev. James Harris, who had been Head Master for twenty-two years, and who is retiring through ill-health, took his leave. The tenth anniversary of the old King's scholars was afterwards held; and Canon Tarver introduced the Head Master elect, the Rev. George Preston, M.A.

The prizes gained by the students of St. Mary's College, Peckham, were distributed, yesterday week, by Earl Nelson.

The Squire Scholarships, of the value of £12 each, in the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army, have been awarded by the committee to the following young ladies, pupils of the Upper School at Bath:—Miss M. B. Backhouse, Miss H. M. Wahab, Miss A. J. Hervey, Miss A. A. Moynahan, Miss B. Murchison.

Speech-day at Stationers' School was held, on Tuesday, in the hall of the Stationers' Company. Mr. W. Good, master of the company, presided. The Rev. R. H. A. Bradley, M.A., one of the examiners, stated in his report that the school, though comparatively a new foundation, not only continued to hold its own among the public schools of London, but bade fair to rival some of its older sister foundations.

The Clothworkers' Company have offered three exhibitions, each tenable for three years, at Gorton College, thus securing an annual award of the "Clothworkers' Exhibition." The exhibitions are of the value of fifty guineas a year, and are awarded upon examination to candidates unable to defray the whole cost of education at the college, and by preference to those engaged in or preparing for the profession of education.—The company, who are old and liberal supporters of the Royal Naval School, New-cross, have also founded an annual scholarship for the Universities for competition amongst the pupils.

The examination for scholarships at the Upper School of Dulwich College has resulted in the election of the following boys:—H. C. Knott, R. A. L. Moore, F. H. Matthews, C. A. Loehuis, F. J. Naylor, and A. L. Pike.

The public distribution of prizes and certificates awarded to pupils in schools associated with the College of Preceptors, incorporated by Royal Charter in 1849, took place, on Tuesday, at the Congregational Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street.—Dr. J. H. Gladstone, F.R.S., presiding. There was a long prize-list.

The annual prize distribution at the Nonconformist Grammar School, Bishop's Stortford, took place last week. The report to the Syndicate of Cambridge by the examiner, Mr. Morgan, of Jesus College, was of a very satisfactory character.

The annual speech day and delivery of prizes at the College for the Blind, Worcester, took place last week—the Lord Bishop of Worcester presiding. Mr. S. S. Forster, M.A., the Head Master, in reporting the University distinctions, said that three scholarships had been obtained by the blind pupils during the past year, one first class in classical honours in Durham (first year), and one licence in theology.

The distribution of certificates and prizes at Archbishop Tenison's School, Leicester-square, took place yesterday week. Lord Francis Hervey, M.P., presided, and delivered a short address at the conclusion of the distribution.

Tuesday being Commemoration Day at Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar School, St. Olave and St. John, Southwark, a considerable company, consisting chiefly of friends of the pupils, assembled to hear the speeches. The knowledge that the Lord Mayor, once himself a St. Olave's pupil, would distribute the prizes, contributed to swell the numbers. The report of the Head Master showed that the pupils had gained scholarships during the past year both at Oxford and Cambridge, and that at the local examinations in connection with those Universities the school held one of the highest positions.

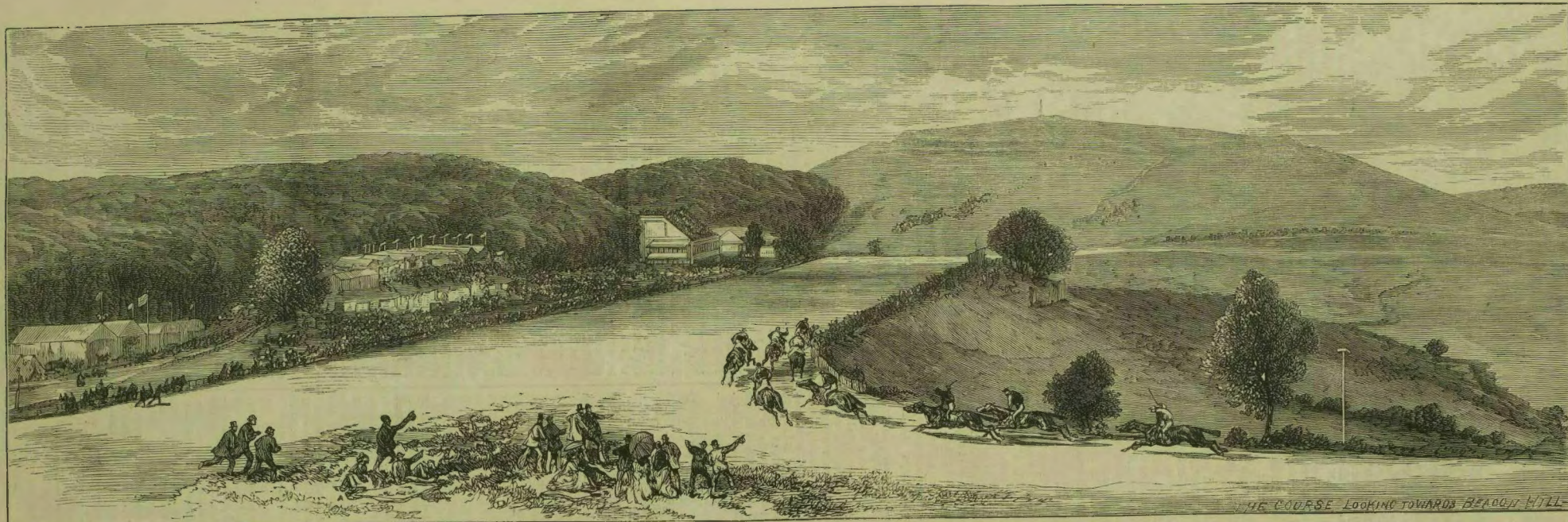
The Bishop of London distributed the prizes at Stepney Grammar School yesterday week.

Mr. Frank Scudamore, C.B., of the General Post Office, has accepted an appointment under the Turkish Government.

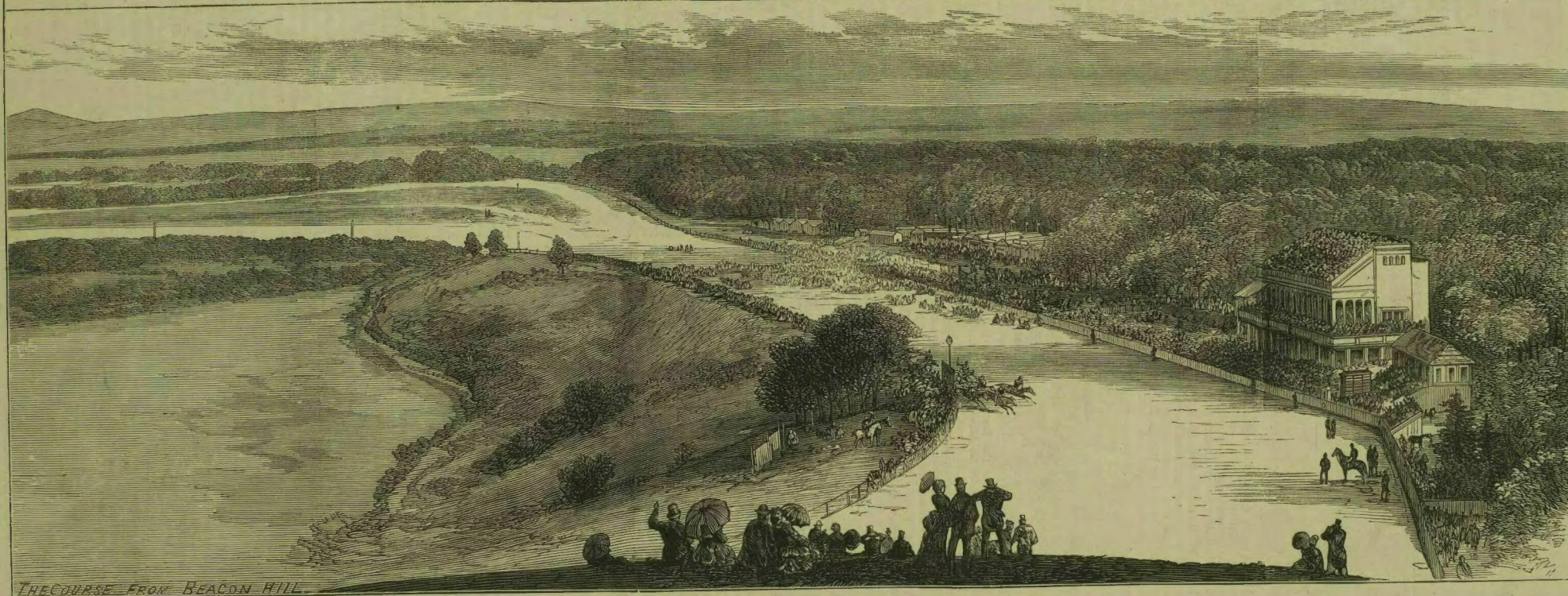
The Wesleyan Methodist Conference began its sitting on Wednesday at Sheffield, the various committees which had been sitting having completed their labours the previous evening. After vacancies in the legal hundred had been filled, the conference proceeded to the election of president. Their choice fell upon the Rev. Gervase Smith, M.A., late general secretary. The number of votes given for him was 274; the Rev. A. McCaulay was next with 94. The Rev. Dr. Williams was chosen secretary. In the evening there was what is called "an open session" of the conference; this was held in the Albert Hall, the largest building in the town, and the hall was crowded. The chief business of the meeting was to welcome delegates from foreign committees. The chapels, schools, and ministers' houses erected and opened during the past year were 261 in number, at a cost of £275,000, of which £202,000 was raised by voluntary subscriptions.—The Annual Conference of the United Methodist Free Churches began its sittings in the Shakspeare-street Chapel, Nottingham, on Wednesday. The Rev. Joseph Garside (Louth), the president, took the chair, and there was a numerous attendance of representatives.

By permission of the Marshal-President of the French Republic and General Cissey, the Minister of War, the celebrated band of the Garde Républicaine of Paris, better known as the Guides' Band, takes part in the great fête in aid of the Mansion House French Inundations Relief Fund, this (Saturday) afternoon, at the Alexandra Palace. The concert begins at three o'clock in the afternoon, and the orchestra comprises the bands of the Coldstream and Grenadier Guards, the Garde Républicaine, the military band of the palace, and the company's orchestral band; in all, more than 300 instrumentalists. The chorus numbers several hundred voices.—The attraction at the Alexandra Palace next week will begin with a great fête on Monday for the bank holiday. There will be a balloon ascent, a performance of the "School for Scandal" by Mrs. Herman Vezin and the other members of the Haymarket Company in the theatre, a ballet, a popular concert in the concert-room, a trotting match, wrestling and gymnastic exercises, a performance by the celebrated Lulu, military bands, and in the evening a flight of magnesium balloons, with novel pyrotechnic effects. The band of the Garde Républicaine of Paris will perform daily next week.



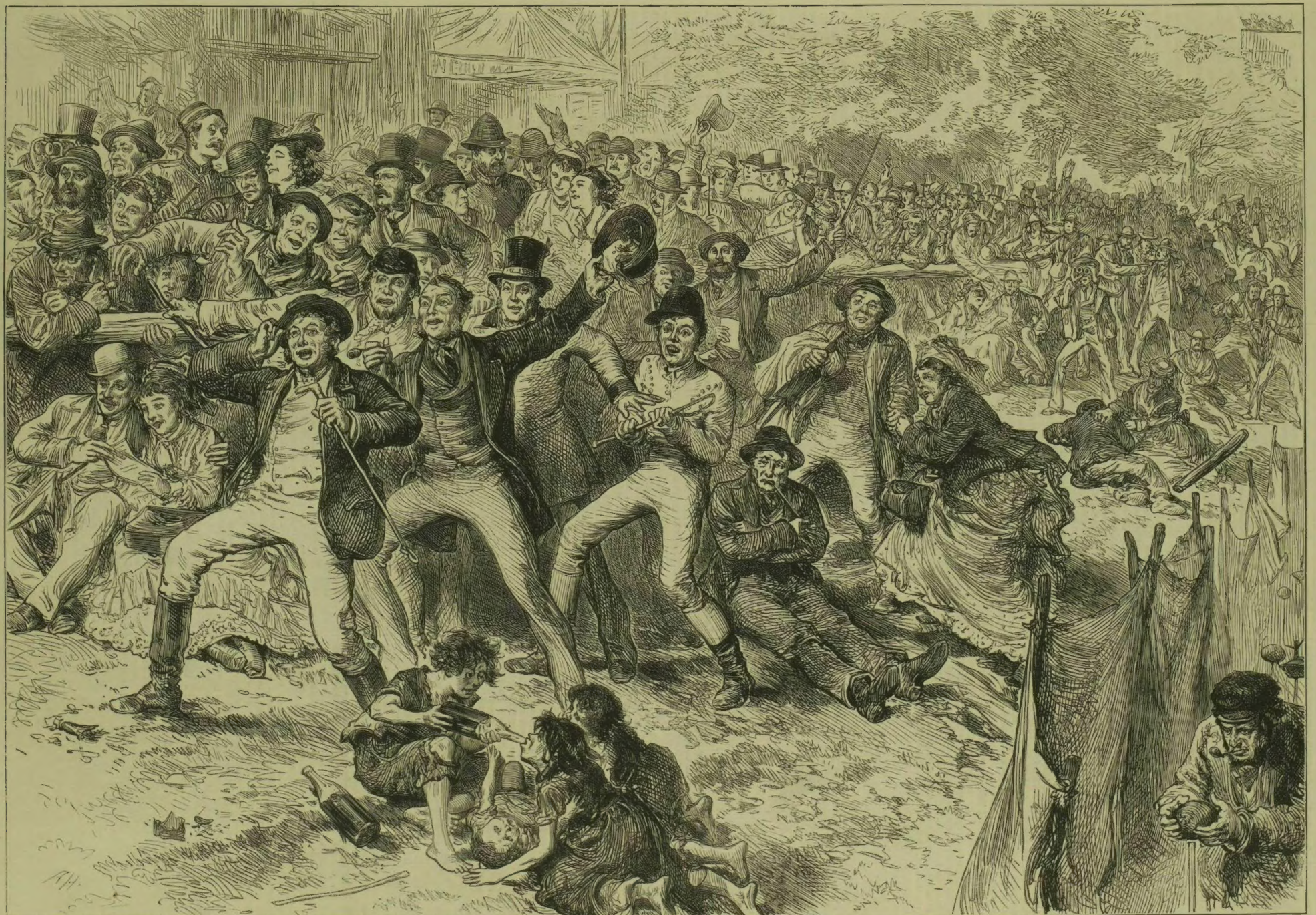


THE COURSE LOOKING TOWARDS BEACON HILL



THE COURSE FROM BEACON HILL





GOODWOOD RACES: "HERE THEY COME!"



## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The dilemma caused by the preference given to the Agricultural Holdings Bill over the Merchant Shipping Bill was but little diluted by the introduction of a small measure giving the Board of Trade increased powers to stop outgoing unseaworthy ships. In a sort of frenzy, the greater part of the House and the public have made the issue to be as between some perfunctory and probably inoperative readjustments of the relations of landlord and tenant and the saving the lives of thousands of British seamen. There is no doubt that the long, pertinacious, weary discussions on the Agricultural Holdings Bill have strengthened the feeling which has prevailed. It was wonderful to witness the hubbub, the eagerness, the tenacity with which the attributes, from a compensation point of view, of bones, lime, and all kinds of manure were argued. Country gentlemen, previously only remarkable for their ponderosity and taciturnity, suddenly grew fervid, and almost eloquent; and one of them, who is a colonel of militia, proclaimed that he would fight knee-deep for the retention of the word "manure" in the bill. The significance of the term was the subject of long and fierce contests, some declaring that it had no meaning at all, and others that it was perfection in the way of definition. At last Mr. Disraeli said that the word was not yet English, but he would make it so by inserting it in an Act of Parliament; and so ended a controversy which occupied very many precious hours. Episodes in this, which has been the principal matter in consideration for five or six days, were frequent, some of them laughable. Description fails even to indicate the deep-lunged, uproarious, contemptuous mirth which burst from the bucolicals, when Sir William Harcourt, in his assertive and dogmatic way, sneered at a fuss being made about a difference between corn and seed, when they were the same thing.

All this time the Pimms influence was at work, and much irritability was generated by this laborious trifling, which manifested itself in overt petulance with the Government, and induced peckings and carplings at the conduct of business. In the midst of such a state, Ministers had to ask the House, and private members in particular, to give up Tuesdays and Wednesdays for the rest of the Session. The request was made under circumstances which were calculated to raise controversy; for notice of a motion to that effect appeared suddenly on the paper one morning, when the House was to sit at two o'clock, and by consequence must have been brought on at the evening sitting. Now, in the ordinary course of things this would involve the making of the motion somewhere about two o'clock in the morning of the next day, when it could not be long discussed. There were a number of members, Irish members in particular, who wanted to oppose this proceeding, because the giving up of the Tuesdays would have the effect of burking Mr. Butt and a demonstrative Home Rule motion. A suggestion of this kind, however, so far from inducing the Opposition present to object to a proposal to meet this difficulty by taking the Ministerial request forthwith, appeared to cause it to agree to do so contentaneously, and it was done, Mr. Disraeli half-sarcastically comforting the Irish members by suggesting that Mr. Butt might do his Home Rule spouting on the Appropriation Bill, which would be on the tapis in the penultimate days of the Session.

The new rule came into operation at once, and last Wednesday was placed at the disposal of the Government, and it was utilised in a manner to make a show of eagerness by Ministers to do something to recover the false step which they had made in regard to the Merchant Shipping Bill. So Sir Charles Adderley gave notice of the introduction of his stopgap bill on that day. Probably with crafty intention it was arranged that the measure would be brought on at half past four; and, as discussion must be stopped at a quarter to six, controversy *in limine* was partially avoided. A merchant-shipping member, in one of the palavers about the withdrawal of the Government bill, said, with a certain simplicity, that if Sir Charles Adderley had been in the Cabinet he might have shown greater vigour in the conduct of the bill; and he suggested that such a translation should take place even now, so that he might gather reflected strength for dealing with the subject next year. It is whispered that, on hearing this suggestion, the Premier whispered to his nearest neighbour that "Adderley in the Cabinet would be Adderley still." However, it would seem that the idea and its dissemination exercised an invigorating influence on the President of the Board of Trade, for in introducing the bill his manner was assured, and even dignified, and he spoke with a confidence and a fluency which are unusual with him. At any rate, whatever might be the merits or otherwise of the bill, he fervently declared himself personally determined to carry out the wishes of the crusaders against "ship-knackers" and wrecking shipowners. His protestations were fairly received by the House, and while he was speaking it seemed that a compromise was effected. But in a very little time it was evident that the Opposition (the leaders of which, by-the-by, have not shown themselves too zealous in promoting the Merchant Shipping Bill) were not inclined to let the Government off too easily. There was much carping at the limited character of the bill, and shipowner members, who have been more than glanced at as peccant, took heart of grace, and protested that they were disappointed at the want of thoroughness in the measure; and this was not unavailing. A disposition to "run" Mr. Pimms's Merchant Shipping Bill, which has been restored to the paper, against the Ministerial measure was considerably indicated, and Mr. Roebuck emphatically declared that he should countenance such a course; so that there may yet be hot controversy, and the Ministry may find their device ineffectual for rescuing them from the quandary into which they have got. An elaborate joke has been going about, to the effect that in the contest which will probably ensue the great powers of Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, who is Secretary to the Board of Trade, should be utilised, and that he be placed in the front, instead of, as hitherto, silently cowering behind Sir Charles Adderley.

Some people have been asserting that Mr. Disraeli in power is not the Mr. Disraeli fighting with a minority; and there is some show of reason for the remark. Those who remember the manner in which he conducted the business of the House—the tact, the conciliation, the management by means of humour, which never deserted him in former times—can observe a contrast now; for he develops an almost obstinacy in adhering to his own plans, and particularly in the arrangements for the far-end of the Session, he has forgotten that time, in its course, was fighting against him, and he pertinaciously refused to give up a number of bills in block which, humanly and physically speaking, were impracticabilities this year. It is just doubtful whether his mortification would not have been less in throwing over such measures together than in having, in one evening, to let them, to use an Americanism, slide in succession. Though not positively actively taking the conduct of the Agricultural Holdings Bill, he has without intermission given it the light of his presence, and developed a faculty for long and patient sitting which might be envied by members of the judicial

bench, who, it is said, find their passive work more trying than their active one.

The Pimms episode had very imposing surroundings in the way of a crowded and fussy House, but in its essential it was a tamer affair than was probably expected, and desired. No doubt Mr. Pimms, by his conduct and demeanour, established himself more firmly than ever as master of the situation. By a judicious and earnest letter of apology he won the universal suffrages, with two exceptions, which were only ludicrous. It was the cue of Mr. Disraeli to adopt Mr. Pimms like a father, and, with effusion and something like emotion, to declare that he had been harsh and unjust to a philanthropic enthusiast. In fine, whereas Mr. Pimms came to be "reprimanded," he departed amidst countless showers of blessings.

## PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Earl Granville held a brief conversation yesterday week with the Duke of Richmond on the course of public business. The Conspiracy and Protection of Property Bill was read the first time. The Agricultural Children Act, competitive examination in literature of candidates for commissions in the Army, and affairs at Natal, formed the other topics of discussion.

A message was received, on Monday, from the Queen, in which Her Majesty, "relying on the wisdom of Parliament," stated her willingness to relinquish the powers conferred upon her in reference to the creation and promotion of Peers in Ireland. Some conversation took place on the compulsory purchase by the Government of Prince Edward Island of the estates of British proprietors, and a considerable debate arose on the subject of diplomatic dealing in respect of the Danubian Principalities. The two Labour Law Amendment Bills, coming up from the Commons, were, on the motion of the Lord Chancellor, read the second time, as also was the Channel Tunnel Company Bill. Lord Stratheden called attention to the attempt of Germany and Austria to induce the Danubian Principalities to negotiate commercial treaties without the consent of the Porte, and Lord Derby admitted that the Porte had a right to feel aggrieved, but said the question was not an international one, and was comparatively unimportant.

The Statute Law Revision Bill and the Entail Amendment (Scotland) Bill were on Tuesday passed through Committee, and the Washington Treaty (Claims Distribution) Bill was read the third time and passed. The Earl of Malmesbury, replying to a question of Earl Delarue, stated that the Merchant Shipping Bill had been withdrawn by the Government in consequence of the large number of amendments of which notice had been given rendering it impossible to pass it at this late period of the Session. A temporary measure was, however, to be introduced conferring increased powers on the Board of Trade in reference to stopping unseaworthy ships. Lord Cardingford admitted that the contemplated bill would be beneficial, but spoke of the abandonment of the larger measure in severe terms of censure. The Lord Chancellor justified the course pursued by the Government.

On Thursday the Summary Prosecutions Appeal (Scotland), the Conspiracy and Protection of Property, the Employers and Workmen, and the Chelsea Bridge Bills passed through Committee. The County Surveyors' Superannuation (Ireland), the Lunatic Asylums (Ireland), the Public Works Loans (Money), and the Turnpike Acts Continuance Bills were severally read the second time. The Pharmacy and the Statute Law Revision Bills were read the third time and passed.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At a morning sitting yesterday week the Agricultural Holdings Bill was further considered in Committee: clause 6 was passed; and clause 7 was under discussion when the sitting was suspended. The Canada Copyright Bill was read the third time, the Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Bill was considered on report, the Sheriff's Court (Scotland) was withdrawn, and one or two other bills were advanced. In the evening Colonel Beresford brought forward the subject of the alleged encroachment on the Thames Embankment in connection with the erection of an opera-house. Some other matters were also discussed, including the proceedings of the Inclosure Commissioners and the question of inclosures generally.

Some significant announcements were made, on Monday, with reference to legislation on merchant shipping. Shortly after the Speaker had taken the chair, and while the Treasury bench was still tenantless, Mr. Roebuck moved that the second reading of Mr. Pimms's Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Bill, which during the first five months of the Session stood upon the orders pending the fate of the Government measure, be taken on Thursday. There being no one to oppose this, it was agreed to without comment. The President of the Board of Trade gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill giving further power to the Board of Trade to stop unseaworthy ships. Subsequently Mr. Dillwyn gave notice that he would ask Mr. Disraeli whether he would give Mr. Pimms's bill precedence on Thursday; and Mr. Macdonald gave notice of a question based on the report in the *Daily News* of Saturday of the conviction of an Irish shipowner for sending a rotten ship to sea. By a series of questions further information was elicited as to the prospects of Government bills. Mr. Disraeli said he did not think that it would be possible to pass the Pollution of Rivers Bill this Session, and on an early day a motion would be made for the discharge of the order for its second reading. Sir Stafford Northcote said that, owing, according to the right hon. gentleman's account, to Mr. Lyon Playfair's having "granted upon" the Savings Bank Bill the question of savings-bank reform, that measure would have to be abandoned for lack of time to discuss it. The Public Works Loans Consolidation Bill, he thought, might be passed. He was not quite so confident with respect to the Local Authorities Loans Bill. It depended upon the amount of opposition it might receive, and, in the meanwhile, he would keep the bill on the paper. Mr. Cross gave up the Offences Against the Person Bill, promising to bring it in next Session "if it appeared necessary" after the fresh inquiries that were to be made during the recess. The House then went into Committee on the Agricultural Holdings Bill, taking it up on clause 7, and reporting progress when, shortly after midnight, clause 15 had been agreed to. The Militia Laws Consolidation Bill was also discussed in Committee.

At the morning sitting on Tuesday Mr. Disraeli, replying to Mr. Dillwyn, said he could not consent to give precedence, on Thursday, to Mr. Pimms's Merchant Shipping Bill. However excellent the hon. member's motives were, the tendency of his bill was such that, in the opinion of the Government, it would, if passed, aggravate the evils it sought to remove. Moreover, it would take time to discuss it; and it was for lack of time, he reminded the House, that the Ministerial measure had been abandoned. What was wanted was a temporary measure, which would endow the Board of Trade with power to take more rapid and direct action for the stoppage of unseaworthy ships. Such a bill would be introduced by the President of the Board of Trade; and, with respect to Mr. Pimms's bill, he promised that if he were in charge

of the business of the House, it should, on being reintroduced next Session, be considered *pari passu* with the Government measure. Mr. W. H. Smith's motion to take Tuesdays and Wednesdays for the remainder of the Session, though supported by the Marquis of Hartington, met with strong opposition, especially from the Irish members; and it was not till after a division that the proposal was agreed to—173 voting for the motion and 19 against. The House went into Committee on the Agricultural Holdings Bill, taking it up at clause 16, and reporting progress on clause 29; clauses 27 and 28 having been postponed. On the sitting being resumed, at nine o'clock, the Agricultural Holdings Bill was proceeded with, the Committee sticking to it till half-past one o'clock. When progress was reported clause 43 had been reached.

The consideration of the Agricultural Holdings Bill was resumed in Committee on Wednesday, and progress was made up to clause forty-five. Sir Charles Adderley moved for leave to introduce a bill for increasing the power of the Board of Trade to stop outgoing unseaworthy ships. In a brief speech, listened to with profound attention, the right hon. gentleman explained that what the bill proposed was to enable the Board of Trade to appoint officers forthwith, and from time to time, to detain unseaworthy ships in order that they might be surveyed. It further proposed to give to one fourth of a crew, "without the preliminary of desertion" or the necessity of giving security for costs, the right to demand the survey of a ship which they believed to be unseaworthy. It was proposed that the bill should be enacted for one year only, partly on account of the strong powers asked for, and partly as a pledge of the Government's intention to proceed with the larger measure at the first opportunity next year. Mr. Goschen observed that it was a matter for regret that when the other bill was abandoned no promise had been given of the introduction of this temporary substitute. Lord Easington expressed his sorrow at the abandonment of the original bill, and pointed out that this was the second time that a temporary measure dealing with merchant shipping had been brought in at a late period of the Session. Mr. Dillwyn wished it to be understood that if the first reading were agreed to without protest, hon. members in that part of the House (below the gangway on the Opposition side) had not foregone their right to endeavour to improve the measure by grafting upon it portions of Mr. Pimms's bill, or, if necessary, to urge the acceptance of Mr. Pimms's bill as a whole. Mr. Sullivan pointed out that the Government measure utterly ignored the two serious subjects of deck-loading and the grain cargoes; a view upon which Mr. E. J. Reed subsequently enlarged, declaring that the new bill would not satisfy public opinion. Mr. Norwood objected to that portion of the bill which gave irresponsible power to a portion of the crew to stop a ship on the eve of a voyage. After some remarks from Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Rathbone, and Mr. Mundella, Mr. Disraeli expressed a hope that leave would be given to bring in the bill, and promised that the second reading should be taken as the first order at a morning sitting on Friday. Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

The House was unusually crowded soon after its meeting on Thursday, in consequence of the interest felt in the shipping question and the position of Mr. Pimms in relation thereto. At a quarter past four o'clock the hon. member for Derby entered the House, accompanied by Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Horsman, and several other members who sympathised with him. Notices of amendments to be moved in the new bill of the Government relating to unseaworthy ships were given by Mr. Norwood, Mr. E. J. Reed, Mr. Monk, and Mr. E. Smith. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. Hammond, stated that he did not think there was any chance of the passage of the Local Authorities Loans Bill this Session. Mr. Lowe brought up the report of the Select Committee on Loans to Foreign States. On the reading of the first order, which related to the breach of order committed by the hon. member for Derby on last Thursday, Mr. Pimms (amid much cheering) rose in his place and expressed his deep regret at allowing himself to be betrayed by his feelings into the utterance of language exceeding the limits of propriety and common sense. He apologised to the Speaker and the House for the same in no grudging spirit, but frankly and sincerely. He hoped that it would not be inconsistent with his apology if he added that he declined to withdraw any statement as to facts which he had made. Mr. Disraeli stated that if he had been made acquainted with the circumstances which had since come to his knowledge, he should not have made the motion that the hon. member be reprimanded by the Speaker. He should have looked at the matter as one of unrestrained sensibility, and that the hon. gentleman had allowed himself to become over excited by his devotion to a cause which all persons should acknowledge to be a great and a good one. He therefore moved that the order of the day be discharged. The motion was agreed to. The House then resumed the consideration in Committee of the Amalgamated Holdings Bill. A scene of considerable excitement, however, immediately afterwards arose, in consequence of Mr. Dillwyn intervening with a motion "that the Speaker report progress," in order that the House might proceed with Mr. Pimms's Merchant Shipping Bill. The motion was seconded by Mr. E. Smith. Mr. Disraeli deprecated this interruption. Mr. C. Lewis said he was authorised by Mr. Pimms to state that he would interpose no objection to the Government proceeding with their new bill respecting unseaworthy ships. Mr. Sullivan corroborated the statement. Several members, however, took part in the discussion which followed, some of them gesticulating with peculiar force and animation. Ultimately Mr. Dillwyn withdrew his motion, and the consideration of the Agricultural Holdings Bill was resumed.

The funeral of Sir Charles Locock took place on Wednesday afternoon at Kensal-green Cemetery.

In the election for the School Board of Stapleford, near Cambridge, on Tuesday, the Duchess of Leeds was returned. There are three other members.

Damage to the estimated extent of £100,000 was caused by a fire which in a short time destroyed the cotton-spinning mill of Messrs. Grant and Son, at Glasgow.

Messrs. Duncan, Sherman, and Co., the American bankers, have suspended payment, with liabilities estimated at upwards of a million sterling.

A testimonial, to which 160 members of the House of Commons subscribed a guinea each, was presented, on Wednesday, to Mr. White, the late principal doorkeeper of the House of Commons. It took the form of a gold watch and a purse containing 150 guineas, and was presented in the name of the subscribers by Lord F. Cavendish.

The general meeting of the committee of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire was held at the hall of the Stationers' Company, yesterday week, when the awards voted by the society to firemen and others engaged during the past year in saving life from fire were presented by Mr. Henry Pownall, who acted as chairman on the occasion. The rewards comprised three first-class testimonials, four second, and twenty-two third class, accompanied by money grants amounting in the aggregate to £50.



## MUSIC.

The comparative blank left in London music by the close of the Italian opera season will soon be filled up by the nightly promenade concerts at Covent-Garden Theatre, to begin on Aug. 7. As already stated, Signor Arditì is to be the conductor, and the arrangements are such as will render the performances of special variety and attraction.

Exceptional interest attached to the concert given, on Wednesday evening, at the Royal Albert Hall, by Mlle. Titiens, the occasion having been her first benefit concert, and her first appearance in London previous to her approaching departure for America. The great singer, who has for many seasons occupied a special position on the opera stage, as well as in the concert-room, was heard in the "Inflammatus" of Rossini's "Stabat Mater"; the duet "Sull'aria," from "Le Nozze di Figaro," with Madame Christine Nilsson (encore); and—with Madame Trebelli-Bettini—in the "Agnus Dei," from Verdi's "Requiem." Madame Nilsson and Trebelli-Bettini also contributed effective solo pieces, the former having been accorded in "Angels ever bright and fair," for which she substituted a Swedish melody, a similar reply having been made by her to the encore of the Scotch ballad "Auld Robin Gray." Mr. P. H. Cowen's expressive song, "Marguerite" was sung by Madame Trebelli-Bettini with such effect that it was redemanded, the singer having replaced it by Offenbach's "C'est l'E-pagne." Perhaps, however, the greatest impression of the evening was made by Mr. Sims Reeves, who was enthusiastically cheered in Bishop's "Pilgrim of Love" and in Dibdin's "Tom Bowling," having substituted, in the latter case, Mr. Cowen's "Aubade." Other pieces were contributed by Madame Trebelli-Bettini and Signor Foli; the Royal Albert Choral Society, directed by Mr. Barby, sang some parts very finely; and Mr. Charles Hallé played some pianoforte solos by Schubert, Heller, and Mendelssohn, with fine mechanism and expression. Mr. P. H. Cowen was the accompanist, and Dr. Stainer presided at the organ. The hall was nearly filled with an enthusiastic audience.

Another specialty of the week will be the annual benefit of Mr. Sims Reeves (this Saturday) afternoon, to take place, for the first time, at the Crystal Palace. The programme is rich in variety of attractions, and can scarcely fail to secure a very large attendance, especially as the occasion is to be made a holiday day.

Meyerbeer's "Dinorah" was the opera, given in English, at this week's Crystal Palace performance, on Thursday, with Miss Blanche Cole as the heroine.

The promenade concerts at the Alexandra Palace are being maintained with great spirit. Monday's programme included a selection from Mendelssohn, that of Wednesday having comprised extracts from Wagner's. Music also forms an essential item in the arrangements for the international fête to take place to-day (Saturday) in aid of the French Inundations Fund. Both here and at the Crystal Palace attractive concerts will be given on the occasion of the bank holiday on Monday next.

A short series of operas in English will follow the French opera season at the Gaiety Theatre, commencing this (Saturday) evening, under the direction of Madame Blanche Cole, who will be one of the principal singers; the exponents, among others, being Misses Franklin, Gertrude, Ashton Cook, Manetti, and Annie Sinclair; Messrs. Nordborn, Aynsley Clark, Ldwyd, and George Fern. A full chorus and band will be under the direction of Mr. Sidney Naylor. The opening opera will be Wallace's "Lurline," and the repertoire will consist of "Geraldine," by Balfe (practically a new opera), and "Satanella," by the same composer; "The Crown Diamonds," "Black Domino," and "Fra Diavolo," by Auber; Wallace's "Maritana," an English version of the "Nozze di Figaro," and Gounod's "Faust."

The sub-committee of management of the Norwich Musical Festival have decided to give Rossini's "Stabat Mater" in lieu of Mr. Sullivan's "David and Jonathan," which the composer finds himself unable, on account of ill-health, to complete in time. The second evening's programme will be entirely devoted to the works of living composers. Mlle. Albani will arrive in England from Venice in time to appear at the festival.

## THEATRES.

Beyond the statement that on Monday the Haymarket opened with "The School for Scandal," and what is called an illegitimate one-act tragedy, entitled "Sallustello Orini," obviously intended to parody the great Italian actor and our greatest dramatist, we have little to record of the doings of the last week. The cast was rather extraordinary; among the company enlisted were notably Mrs. Hermann Vezin, who has not appeared in London for nearly three years, Mr. Compton, Mr. and Mrs. Chippendale, Miss Rose Egan, and other responsible performers. On Wednesday a complimentary benefit was given to Mr. W. H. Chippendale, as stage-manager of the theatre, aided by the services of a very influential committee. Mr. Sothern performed on the occasion the second act of "David Garrick," and other similar specimens were accorded by various artists of other pieces—such as "La Fille de Madame Angot" and Byron's "Our Boys."

The last nights of the season are advertised of the Prince of Wales's comedy of "Mouey" has maintained its place and reputation. "Madame Angot" in English has been performed at the Gaiety. To-night a short season of operas in English commences with "Lurline," under the direction of Madame Blanche Cole. Miss Julia Mathews took her farewell on Saturday, as Boulotte, in "Blue Beard." The Court closes this week, during which "A Nine-Days' Wonder" has been performed—to be resumed on its reopening in September.

At the Crystal Palace "Job Roy" has been performed with much success. Mrs. Centlivre's comedy of "The Wonder" was acted on Tuesday, and on Thursday the opera of "Dinorah" was represented. At the Alexandra "The Rivals" has been performed, and Mr. Sothern has appeared as Lord Dumreary.

Mr. and Mrs. Gorman Reed have announced a double performance on the bank holiday, next Monday, in the afternoon and evening. The season closes on the 11th, next month; and Mrs. Gorman Reed and her company will reappear at the commencement of October.

By the aid of Messrs. Hamilton's pictorial magic, a voyage may be taken across the Atlantic, through America, and home again, within two hours, the excursionists being comfortably seated the while in St. James's Hall. Mr. A. Matthison is a most pleasant guide, and the entertainment is full of interest and instruction.

Misses Jane and Isabella Bewick, of Gateshead, daughters of the famous English artist on wood, have signified their intention of bequeathing to the British Museum the whole of their large and, probably, complete collection of proofs, &c., of wood-cuts prepared by their late father and uncle, besides many drawings by the former.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The fairs which were generally entertained of that national calamity, a wet Goodwood week, happily proved unfounded. After incessant rain for nearly a fortnight, the weather appeared to take a turn last Sunday, and since then could not have been finer or brighter. It is unnecessary, therefore, to observe that the scene in the Duke of Richmond's park has been as brilliant as ever, as his Grace entertained a very large and distinguished party, including the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge. We cannot say that the racing was quite worthy of the occasion, as the fields for many of the events were small; still, matters improved as they went on. In the Han Stakes Farnes was only opposed by Solitude and Apollo, and, though Lord Palmont's colt is unfortunately touched in his wind, yet he managed to stay the six furlongs and win very cleverly. Only twenty-two ran for the Stewards' Cup, which is far below the average for this race; but doubtless the high trial of Killicrankie (5 st. 12 lb.) frightened away many who would otherwise have started. He is a son of Blair Athol, in Joseph Dawson's stable, and, with Thuringian Prince and other speedy animals to try him, it did not seem possible that much mistake could have been made. However, after going well for half a mile, he was beaten, and the finish was off to the pair of heavily-weighted three-year-olds, Trappist (7 st. 10 lb.) and Cerniasie (7 st. 4 lb.), of whom the former won very cleverly by two lengths. Trappist was a very smart two-year-old last year, and this performance is a remarkably good one, no other three-year-old having ever won the Stewards' Cup with anything approaching this weight; Beryfield (7 st. 3 lb.) was third on sufferance. The Hahaker Stakes confirmed the impression we formed at Sandown Park that Cerniasie has at length completely lost her form, and she could never go the pace with Ventnor and Brigg Boy. The former attempted to concede 4 lb., and, after a tremendous struggle, was defeated by a head. Light ran for the Lavant Stakes, which resulted in the clever victory of M. de Fligny; Retrospert ran pretty well; but Ray Wyndham, the only penalized one of the lot, and Rosinante, showed to little advantage.

Recordings commenced on Wednesday with the Drawing-Room Stakes, in which Tatine, with Fordham up, performed very differently to what she did at Nottingham, and tamed the ladies most conclusively in Stray Sheet; Prince Arthur, who we omitted to state ran very forward in the Stewards' Cup under the crushing weight of 8 st. 5 lb., apparently found a mile and a quarter too far for him, and finished last of the lot. Earl of Darnley tried in vain to cut down Craig Millar over the Craven course, but he could never get out of his way, and was cleverly beaten for speed at the finish. The defeat, however, did not much affect his St. Leger status, and he still stands at about a third of the price that would be accepted about his conqueror. In the Lennox Stakes Bicham and Oxonium made a futile effort to get the measure of Lewlander, but once more he came romping home in the rough Prince Charlie style; and if Galopin can beat him at 12 lb. the Derby winner must be even a better horse than we take him for. Thirteen came to the post for the Goodwood Stakes, and Escort (6 st. 11 lb.) maintained his position as a strong favourite up to the fall of the flag. He ran exceedingly well, making a great deal of the running; but, at the entrance to the stand enclosure, he was passed by Bartram (8 st. 12 lb.), who appeared to be winning until about one hundred yards from the judge's box, when Fordham brought up Freeman (8 st. 5 lb.) in splendid style, and beat him by a length. Escort was third, about half a length behind Bartram, and then came Ceto (6 st. 4 lb.), Fink (5 st. 7 lb.), Polonaise (7 st.), and Lilian (9 st.). In the rider matter, Algarsye, an own brother to Candullo, by Cembuscan—Little Lady, made a successful first appearance in a Maiden Plate; and, though the lot behind him were only moderate, he is likely to prove a useful colt. M. de Fligny added the Findon Stakes to his victory of the previous day; and then backers sustained a terrible blow in the easy defeat of Trappist for the Bognor Stakes, as 5 to 2 was laid on him, and both Activity and Ventnor finished in front of him.

On Thursday the Goodwood Cup was won by Adventuure, with Scamp second, and Trent third; four others ran. We shall give full particulars of this race, and the conclusion of the meeting, next week.

Cricketers have taken full advantage of the splendid weather of the last few days, and two very important county matches have been rubbed off the list. Yorkshire has defeated Gloucestershire by seven wickets, mainly owing to the splendid batting of Lockwood (74 and (not out) 39) and Greenwood (52 and (not out) 21), who "came off" as they almost invariably do. No one else did much, and on the opposite side Mr. W. G. Grace (111 and 43) was very badly supported. The champion also bowled well, and Hill and Emmett also proved very deadly with the ball. A close match between Lancashire and Kent ended in favour of the former by 32 runs. Barlow (31 and 45) was the largest scorer for the winners, and Mr. Absolom (33) and Lord Harris (not out, 45), knocked up more than half the Kent runs. Mr. Absolom and Hean took eight and ten wickets respectively. Rugby played Marlborough at Lord's on Wednesday and Thursday, when the former school won in a single innings with 35 runs to spare. No very large individual score was made on either side.

Last Friday week F. Playford of the London R.C. defeated A. C. Dicker very easily for the Wingfield Sculls, and thus became amateur champion sculler of England, a proud title which his father held some twenty years ago. In the trial heat on the previous Wednesday, Playford beat C. Herbert, the only other challenger, with equal ease.

The first race in the Boyton life-saving suit is to come off in the Thames, on Tuesday, Aug. 9. The prize will be a silver cup, presented by the Proprietors of the Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News, and the course from Putney to Hammersmith. Captain Boyton will lead a suit and paddle to each competitor in the race, entries for which, with the entrance-fee of a guinea, are to be sent not later than Wednesday next, to Mr. John Laty, jun., honorary secretary of the Boyton race, 198, Strand. Any competitor can receive a preliminary lesson in the dress on his expressing a wish to that effect when entering his name. We are informed that after this novel race another will take place, the same evening, between Captain Boyton and Mr. C. S. Merriam, the inventor of the life-saving suit, who are to prove which can proceed the swifter in the dress without paddle.

The Royal Institute of British Architects met at St. Albans Abbey, on Tuesday, when Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A., President of the Institute, gave a lecture, and described the various objects of interest in the Abbey. Sir Gilbert afterwards gave a banquet at the Townhall.

A local journal contains the following announcement of a marriage: "At Weston church (near Bath), John Stokes to Ruth Collins, aged respectively twenty-five and seventy-three." The bride's attendant and the bridegroom's best man were each over eighty years of age.

## SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

We have on previous occasions recapitulated the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Crookes regarding the possibility of levitation or of bodies being disengaged from the action of gravity by the creation of a gaseous counteracting force. The July number of the *Journal of Science* contains two papers upon this subject, one on levitation as produced by great plumed disturbance, of which numerous examples are recorded in history, and the other on the mechanical action of light, which is shown by careful experiment to be capable of producing both attraction and repulsion. Two papers on the latter topic have lately been read by Mr. Crookes before the Royal Society, and much interest has been excited by the experiments at the same time exhibited. When two pith balls on the ends of a delicate balance are placed within a vacuum, and light is projected upon one of them, such a decided motion is produced as to endanger the safety of the instrument. If two such balances be used, one with pith balls, and the other with small pieces of platinum at the ends, and if a beam of light be thrown so as to fall on one of the pith balls and one of the pieces of platinum, attraction will be produced in the one and repulsion in the other. Further, if four pith balls, blacked on the one side, and hung on horizontal cross-arms, capable of rotation on a centre, be placed in an exhausted glass globe and exposed to light, the apparatus will revolve with a velocity proportionate to the intensity of the light. What gravity is we do not know; but the doctrine was long ago promulgated that it is a species of motion in the particles or bodies generated by the action of light; and as it appears that light is also capable, under fitting conditions, of generating repulsion, it certainly is most presumptuous to maintain that levitation is impossible.

Signor A. Casali states that he has been able to produce a given paint which possesses many advantages over the artistic greens by calculating an intimate mixture of one part of bicarbonate of potash with three parts of baked gypsum of the variety known as scagliola.

A paper on the quality of the mind has been read by Mr. Herbert Cox before the Psychological Society, in which he states that the duplex nature of the brain, long asserted by many eminent physiologists, has now been established by the records of Brown-Séquard.

Sir Henry J. Davy's experiments on combustion in compressed air seemed to show that it was no more intense than under the atmospheric pressure. But some experiments by M. Cahet, recapitulated in a late number of *Silvanus Journal*, seem to throw doubt on the accuracy of this conclusion. He introduced a lamp into air having a pressure of about thirty atmospheres, when it was found that the base of the flame, which under ordinary pressures is blue and transparent, becomes white and very bright. The wick was much charred, and much soot was deposited, apparently from the degradation of the gases containing carbon.

A new species of flour-mill is put forth by the Newry Flouring Company in Ireland, of which the peculiarity is that the lower millstone, instead of being stationary, is rotated in the opposite direction from the upper one. Both stones are driven in opposite directions at a speed of about 108 revolutions per minute, and it is stated that three times the flour is ground in the same time that would be possible if only the upper stone rotated, as is the usual arrangement. It is said that there is no heating in this mill, notwithstanding the doubled velocity of the grinding faces, a result attributed to the special centrifugal action existing in the arrangement, which carries the flour more rapidly to the periphery than can be done in common mills.

The trial of the Deutschland, an armoured, constructed by Mr. Samuda for the German Government, with engines by Messrs. Penn, induces us to repeat what we have already stated, that we think the time for armoured ships has gone by, as guns have now been made that can pierce the thickest of them. We should, therefore, be better pleased to see Messrs. Penn and Samuda exerting their talents in the construction of very swift cruisers, carrying a few great Whitworth guns.

The project of a harbour at Dover has been abandoned by the Government authorities for the present; and before again resuming the consideration of the construction of a Channel port it would be relevant to consider whether Dover is the best site for it. A port on the English side should be viewed in connection with a port on the French side, and there appears to be no immediate prospect of a corresponding port on the French side being created. Calais and Boulogne are quite unsuitable for any considerable traffic, and the proposed new harbour at Androselles appears to have been placed in indefinite abeyance. Except as a means of promoting the Channel traffic, a harbour at Dover is certainly not required. But a salmurelle railway to go to the heavy expense of Channel harbours, which would be superseded in their function when the railway is constructed? For heavy or goods traffic the Dover route is not that at present preferred. The route via Newhaven and Dieppe is the shortest between London and Paris, and is that by which goods will, no doubt, continue to be sent. To improve the harbours on this line would be a permanent benefit, added to which the safety of the Channel navigation would be much promoted by the construction of a good deep-sea port in the vicinity of Beachy Head.

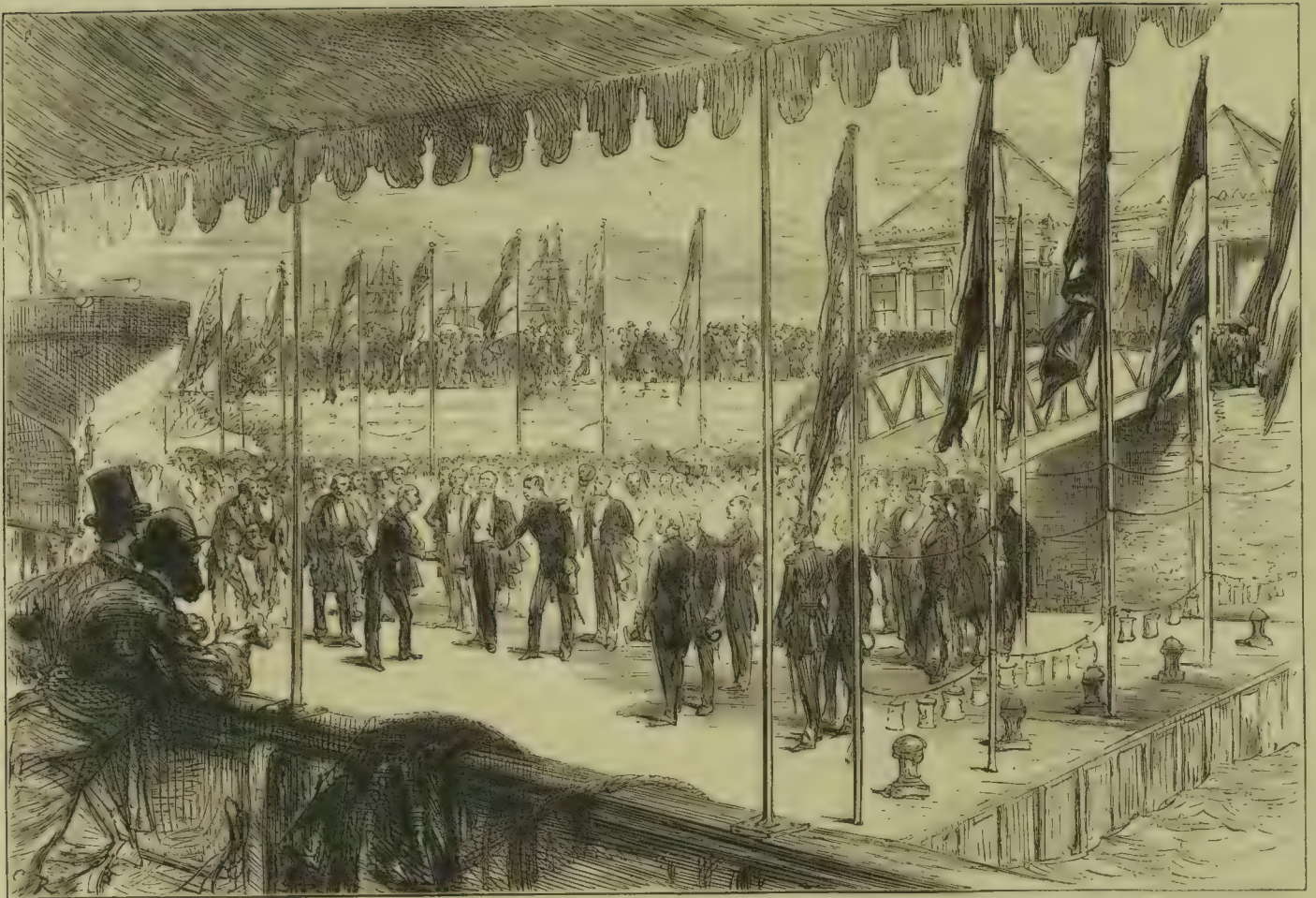
The Hibiscus esculentus, a fibrous plant long cultivated in India, is about to be introduced in Algeria for the manufacture of paper. The pods are gathered green and pickled like capers. The seeds may be boiled like barley, and are used in India for thickening soups. The fibre, which is prepared by mechanical means in a current of water, yields a pulp equal to that from rags for the manufacture of paper.

Oranges, at one time scarce in the summer season, are now offered for sale at the present time, and, with the extended cultivation and new sources of supply, there is little reason to doubt that they will be available at all seasons of the year.

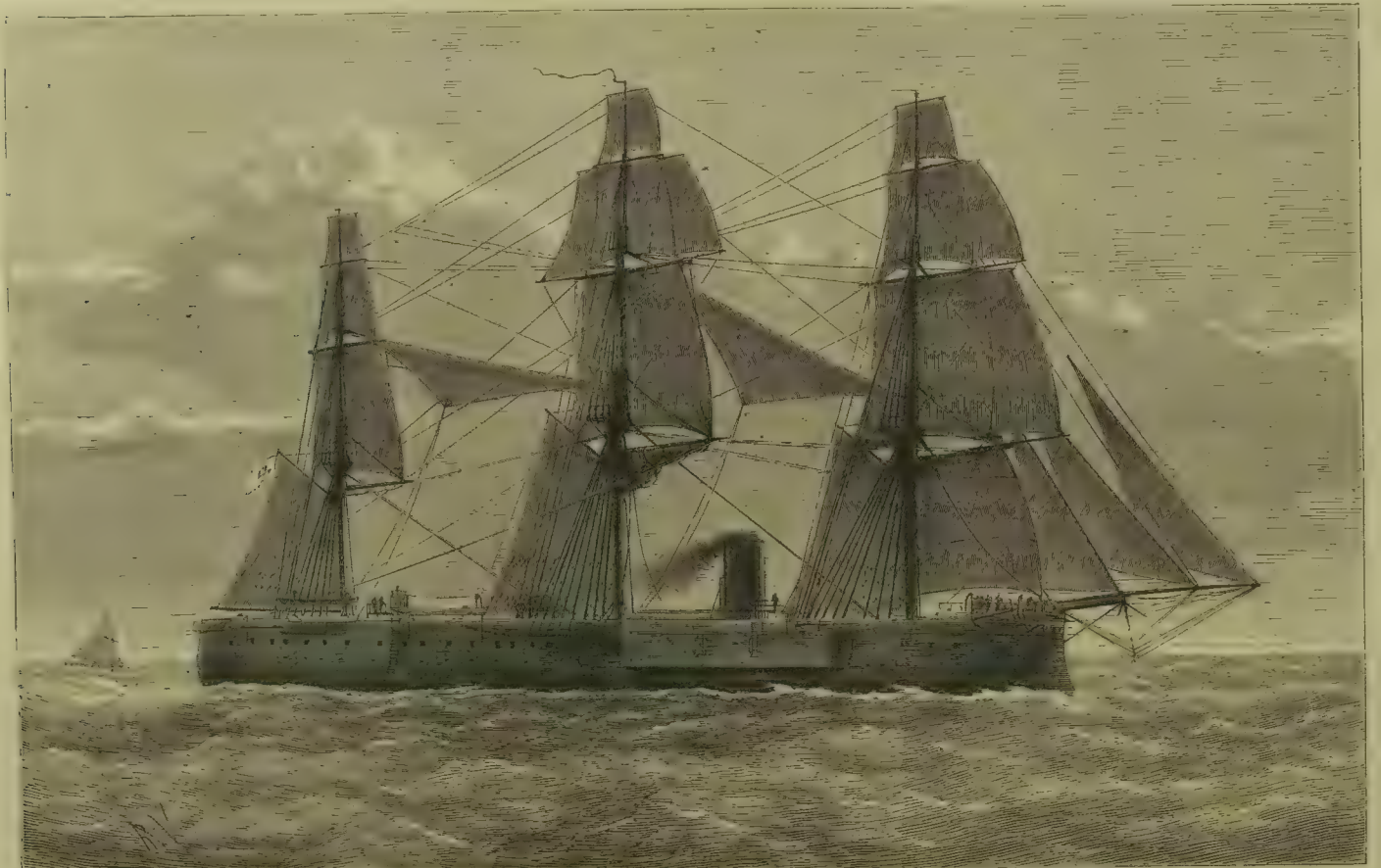
The action of sulphuric acid on lead and its alloys has recently been studied by Herr Bauer, who reports that on some of the alloys the acid acts slowly; with the evolution of hydrogen and sulphurous acid; while on others it acts rapidly, with development of sulphuretted hydrogen, sulphurous acid, and hydrogen, and with separation of sulphur. Small quantities of antimony and of copper in the lead increase its resistance to the acid, while small quantities of bismuth diminish it. These facts are material to be known by persons using lead chambers for the manufacture of the acid. But it appears probable that new chambers will now be lined with toughened glass. In *Dingler's Journal* some experiments are recorded in the production of soda-line glass. Ordinary glass is supposed to be a fused supersaturated solution of silicate of calcium in silicate of sodium.

The boilers of the steamer Vestal, which had been found to prime very much, have had the fault corrected by removing some of the tubes and introducing circulating plates to enable the water to descend to replace that carried upward by the steam. With fast moving engines priming is much less than with slow.



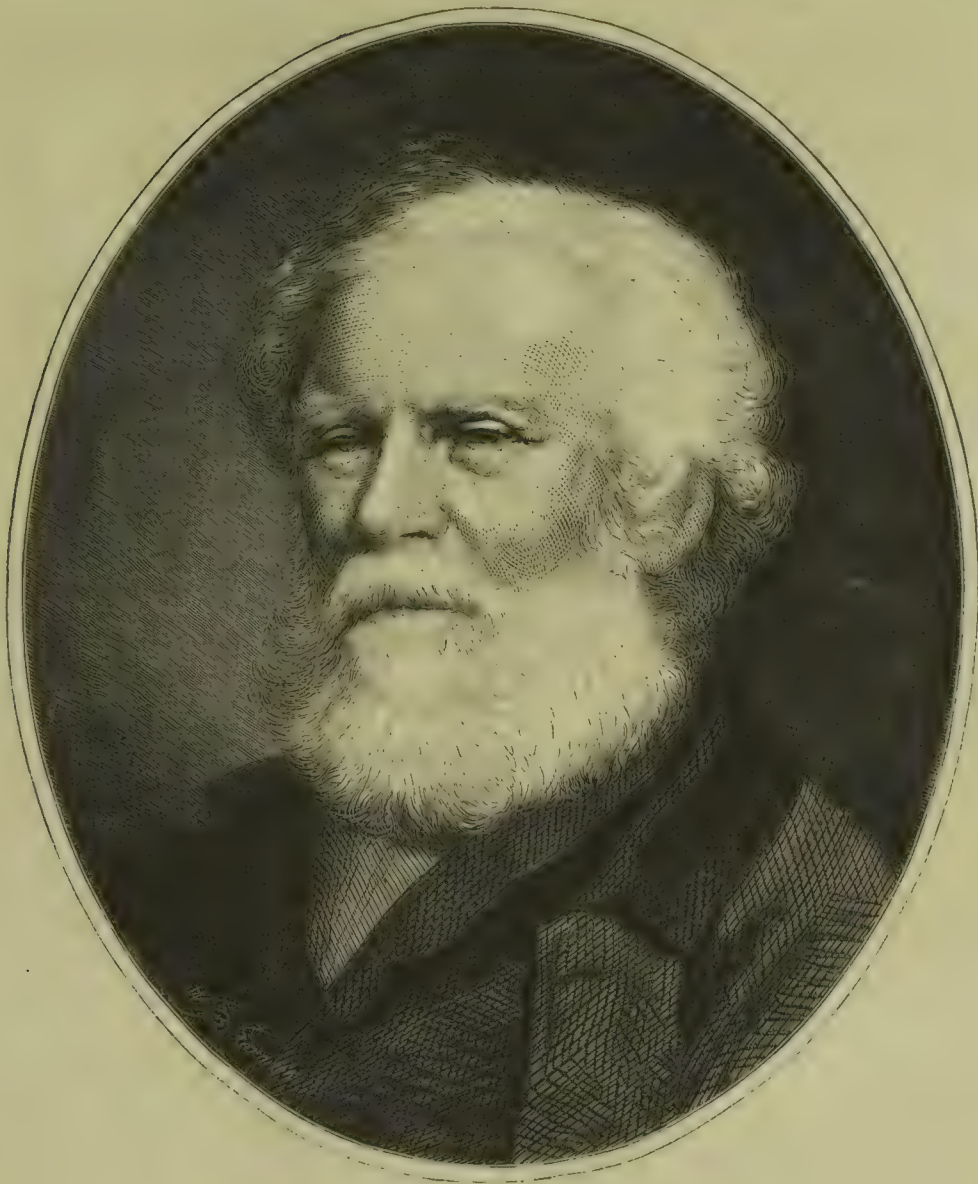


NEW ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT BY SHEERNESS AND FLUSHING: PRINCE HENRY OF THE NETHERLANDS RECEIVING THE ENGLISH VISITORS.



THE NEW GERMAN IRONCLAD DEUTSCHLAND.





THE LATE SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD, BART.

## NEW ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT.

The London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, in alliance with the Royal Netherlands Steam-Ship Company and some of the Continental railways, have established a new route from London to Cologne, for travellers to Germany, which seems to have many advantages. It crosses the sea from Sheerness, or rather from Queenborough, in Sheppey Island, near the mouth of the Medway, to Flushing, Vliessingen, or

Flessingue, in the Dutch island of Walcheren, at the mouth of the Scheldt. This line is designed to compete with that from Harwich, in connection with the Great Eastern Railway, trains upon which start from London at 7.0 p.m., arriving at Cologne at 4.45 p.m. next day. By the new route passengers leaving London at 8.15 p.m. will arrive at Cologne at 2.30 p.m. next day; thus obtaining an extra couple of hours at Cologne before proceeding by the 4.30 train to Coblenz, Wiesbaden, or Mayence. Equal facilities will be afforded on the

return journey. Instead of leaving Cologne by the 11.40 a.m. mail train, passengers via Flushing will depart at 3.30 p.m., so that persons may leave Baden-Baden, Heidelberg, Frankfurt, or Wiesbaden in the morning, arrive at Cologne at 1 p.m., resume their journey at 3.30 p.m., and be in London at ten o'clock next morning. The fares will be the same as those of the present Harwich traffic. Through tickets are being prepared for Rotterdam, Utrecht, the Hague, Amsterdam, Cologne, Bonn, and all the principal stations in



THE FLOODS: OVERFLOW OF THE RIVER FROME AT BAPTIST MILLS, BRISTOL.



LOWER BRISTOL ROAD.



Germany, Daria, Austria, Italy, and Switzerland. The London, Chatham, and Dover Company has instituted a new system of booking, by which tickets may be purchased beforehand, and sent to such users as the buyer chooses.

By the new route via Flushing a traffic will probably be developed with Holland. Mails and passengers will be the chief essentials, of course; but there is much to be done in the shape of local produce, early vegetables, and cattle for the London market. The law, however, forbids the driving of imported cattle through the streets of a town; and it would, therefore, be impossible for the Netherlands steamers to discharge their live stock at Sheerness. The London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company are preparing to get rid of this difficulty by erecting at considerable cost a pier at Queenborough, the station next above Sheerness; and here will be the English point of departure for the Netherlands boats.

The new line was opened to the public last Monday, but a preliminary trip was made on Monday week. The vessel employed on this occasion was the Stad Middelburg, of 1500 tons, which is to perform the regular service alternately with the Stad Flushing and the Stad Breda. Each vessel has 200 comfortable sleeping-berths, with roomy and well-furnished saloons. The Stad Middelburg was a successful blockade-runner during the civil war in America; but she, with others of the fleet, has been purchased by the Royal Netherlands Steam Company for the new service. On board, as chiefs of the expedition, were Sir Sydney Waterlow (deputy-chairman of the London, Chatham, and Dover Company), Mr. Salt, M.P., Mr. Cavendish Taylor, Captain Godbold (who had the general direction of the arrangements), Captain Davis, Mr. Chapman (goods manager), Captain Bruce (the Admiralty Superintendent at Dover), Messrs. Hallowes and Chester (of the Board of Customs), Mr. Shaw (of the South Eastern Railway), Mr. Churchward, Mr. Ashurst (of the Post Office), M. Ramann (manager of the Netherlands Steamship Company), Messrs. Bilelet and Von Tusinger (directors), Mr. Waterlow, and other gentlemen.

The Stad Middelburg made the passage from Sheerness in seven hours. It was pouring rain all the way, but the sea was not rough. The arrival of the steam-boat at Flushing was welcomed with festive demonstrations, a great display of flags on shore, the applause of the spectators who gathered along the wharves, the national hymns of England and Holland played by a military band, and a deputation of gentlemen representing the Netherlands Steamship Company, who, in evening dress and barcheaded, braved the rain to receive Sir Sydney Waterlow and other representative Englishmen. The travellers were at once conducted to what appeared to be a superbly-furnished banquet-hall, but which was actually the railway-shed for the passengers and luggage transferred from ship to train. Prince Henry of the Netherlands, the King's brother, took the chair; and there were at the head table, in addition to the gentlemen enumerated above, M. Heemskirk, Minister of the Interior; M. Van der Does de Vellebois, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Count von Bylandt, the Dutch Minister in London; M. Von der Heyn, Minister of Finance; Count von Wrangel, German Military Attaché at the Hague; Count von Lynden, Governor of Zealand; and M. Hartens, member of the First Chamber, and president of the Board of the Steam-Ship Company. The decorations of the exterior apartment; the fruits, flowers, wines, and food; the military music in an ante-room; and the general conduct of the entertainment, rendered it as nearly perfect as such an affair could be. A few toasts were proposed after dinner, his Royal Highness the chairman giving the health of Queen Victoria, and dwelling on the blessings of international amity and co-operation. This was a keynote which every subsequent speaker kept up, and it always produced an outburst of enthusiasm. Sir Sydney Waterlow responded to the toast of the Queen of England. He made an effective point by referring to the new route as another tie between the two countries. The healths of the other European Sovereigns formed the subjects of subsequent toasts. Success to the new undertaking collectively, to the London, Chatham, and Dover, the Rhinish and Dutch lines, and the Steam-Ship Company was duly toasted. When this happy gathering broke up there were fireworks on the pier, immense crowds to witness the display, and a grand illumination of the harbour and ships with thousands of Chinese lanterns amounting almost to a triumph of art. The Stad Middelburg was under way by eight o'clock next morning on her return-trip, the band of the 7th Infantry (Netherlands) playing alternately the English and Dutch National Anthems. Some 150 gentlemen from Amsterdam, Rotterdam, the Hague, and Flushing made the passage, and were entertained at night at a banquet on their arrival at Sheerness, their hosts being the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, and the chairman of the evening, Sir Sydney Waterlow. When the vessel arrived at Sheerness the flag-ships and the fort fired a Royal salute in honour of the Netherlands flag. The Stad Middelburg left again that day for Flushing, most of the gentlemen from Holland returning in her.

More than 5600 boys belonging to schools under the supervision of the School Board for London assembled, last week, for a drill inspection in Regent's Park. Each of the eight great districts into which the metropolis is divided was represented. At the close of the drill short addresses were delivered by Sir C. Reed, Mr. E. H. Currie, and Sir Henry Cole.

LAW AND POLICE.

Vice-Chancellor Malins has refused to order the winding up of the South Wales Atlantic Steam-Ship Company (Limited), on the ground that the company is an illegal (unregistered) association.

Mr. Justice Denman, at the Maidstone Assizes, on Tuesday, presided over the hearing of an action brought to recover damages for breach of promise of marriage. The most important plea put in by the defendant was that of infancy; and it having been proved that he was born in July, 1855, the jury returned a verdict in his favour.

At the Cork Assizes, yesterday week, Miss Howley, daughter of the late head constable of police, recovered £1000 from Mr. John Perrott, of Perrott and Sons, Live Ironworks, for breach of promise of marriage.

Damages to the extent of £1000 were awarded, at the Cork Assizes, on Tuesday, to Kate Isabella Graves, daughter of Colonel Graves, a staff officer of pensioners, for breach of promise of marriage. The defendant was Mr. Jonas Oliver Morris, a gentleman of large fortune in the county, who has just attained his majority. The engagement was made in 1874 on a fortnight's acquaintance, and lasted two months.

Miss Elizabeth Hodges, a lady in her twenty-eighth year, has recovered £50 damages, at the assizes at Carnarvon, for breach of promise of marriage, the defendant, Mr. Hall, who was, until recently, manager of the old bank at Bangor, being fifty years her senior.

The failure is announced of Messrs. Schultze and Mohr, East India merchants, with liabilities estimated at £300,000.—Application has been made in the Bankruptcy Court under a debtor's summons to appoint a receiver and state proceedings in the case of Mr. J. C. Fowle, whose liabilities are estimated at £140,000, but it was refused.—Sir William Russell, Bart., formerly one of the members for Norwich, was on Monday allowed, in the Court of Bankruptcy, to pass his public examination on a statement of affairs disclosing debts to the amount of £61,781 and assets £750.—A receiver was appointed on Tuesday to the estate of Messrs. Lambert Brothers and Scott, of 85, Gracechurch-street, trading as ship owners, ship and insurance brokers, and coal merchants. The liabilities are estimated at £380,000, but a portion of the amount will not rank against the estate; the assets are computed at £127,000, subject to certain charges thereon.—A meeting of Messrs. Coolidge's creditors was held on Wednesday, when Mr. Young, accountant, made a long statement as to their affairs. It was the wish of the larger creditors that the estate should be wound up in bankruptcy, and an adjournment was taken that that course might be entered upon. Bail was accepted yesterday week, at the Guildhall, for Messrs. Alexander and William Collic, who had been remanded in custody since Wednesday on the charge of obtaining money from the London and Westminster Bank by false pretences. There were two parties of £2000 each for each of the defendants, who were themselves bound over severally in sums of £1000.—The Messrs. Collic underwent a further examination at Guildhall last Wednesday. The amount of bills held by the bank is said to be over £500,000, and the estimated loss likely to accrue from them is between £200,000 and £300,000. It is alleged that the accommodation bills of this description put into circulation by the defendants amount to from £1,500,000 to £1,750,000. Mr. Percy Sanderson, partner in the firm of Sanderson and Co., bill brokers, late of Lombard-street, was examined at much length, and the further hearing of the case was adjourned until next Wednesday, the bail being renewed.

Mr. Richardson, the ex-member for Hartlepool, appeared again yesterday week, at the Mansion House, in answer to a summons charging him with obtaining fraudulently £830 17s. 8d. from Mr. Hebble, of Wallbrook. The complainant, however, did not appear to prosecute, and, after some remarks from Sir B. Phillips, the presiding magistrate, on the course pursued, the defendant was discharged.

William Burt, of 61, Fleet-street, warehouseman to Mr. J. Allen, of 26, Basinghall-street, agent to Messrs. Loughton and Son, has been sentenced at Guildhall to three months' imprisonment and hard labour for having stolen forty-eight yards of flannel, worth £4 10s., the property of his employer.

Elizabeth Pettit, milk-dealer, of Grove-lane, Camberwell, has been fined 5s. and 12s. 6d. costs, by the Lambeth magistrate, for having sold milk adulterated to the extent of 10 per cent, notwithstanding that she seemed to have disposed of the milk as she had purchased it.

During the hearing of a charge of picking pockets against two men, at Lambeth, on Monday, it was alleged that they formed parties of a gang of thieves who congregate around the Elephant and Castle Tavern on Sunday evenings for the purpose of robbing omnibuses and tramway travellers. The accused 1 were remanded for the production of proof of previous convictions.

Among the cases tried at the adjourned July sessions for Middlesex was one in which two men were sentenced to two months' hard labour for stealing hair from horses' manes and tails, and another in which five women were cleared with the robbery of a quantity of silk, and four were convicted, sentence being deferred.

One of the cases tried at the Surrey Sessions was that of Charles Clay for the embezzlement

of money belonging to a lodge of the Comical Fellows' Society, to which he had acted as secretary. He was found guilty, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

Sentence of five years' penal servitude has been passed at Beaumaris Assizes on the Rev. Thomas Morris Hughes, late Curate of Llandudoch, for having caused false registrations of the birth and death of a child born to him by his stepdaughter.

At the Bedford Assizes, on Monday, before Baron Bramwell, an engine-driver named Perkins was convicted of the manslaughter of the Rev. Mr. Sprott, who was killed on March 12 in the Bedford Railway collision. The Judge inflicted a fine of £20.

John Beech, late steward of a building society at Longton, was convicted at the Stafford Assizes, on Saturday, of extensive frauds on the society, and was sentenced to penal servitude for seven years.

Sir Anthony Rothschild was, on Monday, summoned at the Thames Police Court and fined 45 and costs for having caused a nuisance by the non-consumption of smoke at his gold and silver refinery in Royal Mint-street.

At last we have an example of a shipowner prosecuted to conviction for sending a ship to sea in an unseaworthy condition. Sentence was, yesterday week, passed at the Waterford Assizes upon Mr. Loughton Freeman, a merchant and shipowner in Waterford, who was convicted at the last assizes of sending to Cardiff a brigantine named the Alcedo in an unseaworthy state. The ship was twenty-six years old, and the timber was so rotten that the decayed parts could be taken out in handfuls. Before sending it to Cardiff the prisoner wrote to Messrs. Begg, of Cardiff, in these terms:—"I would be inclined to renew the former insurance of £250 at eight guineas if I thought there would be no danger of Mimsoll. This between ourselves.—Private." In reply to this Messrs. Begg wrote:—"We don't think there is any fear of Mimsoll interfering with the deed (at all events on this side), as they don't appear to be so much on the look out over there." This reassured Mr. Freeman sent the ship to sea; but some one seems to have been sufficiently on the look out to institute the prosecution against him, and he has now been sentenced to pay a fine of £300 and to be imprisoned for two months.

Michael Murphy, who was recently sentenced to death at the Central Criminal Court, has been reprieved, and will be detained as a criminal lunatic.—Jeremiah Corkery, who murdered a policeman in Birmingham early in March last, was hanged on Tuesday at Warwick Gaol. The convict, who died acknowledging his guilt, was but twenty years of age, and had spent one fourth of his life in a reformatory.

METROPOLITAN STREETS.

A book of 653 pages has been issued by the Metropolitan Board of Works, from the department of its superintending architect (Mr. Vulliamy), as an index of the streets and places in the metropolis, according to the existing nomenclature, compiled to assist the board and its officers in the naming of new streets and re-naming of old streets, under the Metropolitan Management Acts.

This index is valuable as the only existing record of the names of streets given in a carefully-arranged alphabetical order, accompanied in every line with the postal district, the street or place where situated, the parish, &c., and the year when the name was first appropriated or revised by the board, as to the numbering of houses and subsidiary names abolished. There are also added two supplements. No. 1 supplies the names found to be in use and new names approved by the board during the reprinting since 1871, and No. 2 contains a list of names abolished during the same period, but which could not be marked as in the body of the book. The whole probable number of names in use is upwards of 24,000, and the abolished names are 6322, which are left for some time in the list to show what they are.—Thus the total names entered are about 30,000. The names of new streets given by the board are about 2638 to June 1 last. The revised names exceeded 1700, and the names re-numbered about 130,000.

By the Act of 1862 the duty, which till then had been wholly performed by the board, regarding the naming of streets, was divided, and the corporate vestries and district boards were required to cause to be printed or affixed the names of streets, and to renew them whenever obliterated or defaced. The Metropolitan Board are also empowered to alter the names of streets as they may see fit, and no name is to be put up without the board's approval. The order of the board is to be communicated to vestries and district boards, and thereupon these boards must cause the names to be defixed and perform all other necessary acts for giving effect to such order. If any person wilfully destroys or pulls down or obliterated or defaces the name of any street, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding 40s. for every offence.

It probably is not generally known that certain rules have been long in use for the guidance of those who have to form new streets in the metropolis and to name such streets or number the houses. St. Paul's Cathedral is recognised as a central point, and the numbering of houses begins at the end or entrance of the street nearest to that building; but where both entrances to a street are about equally distant from that building the numbering begins at the entrance abutting on the most important thoroughfare. Taking, therefore, the sides of the streets as left and right (assuming that the back is towards St. Paul's)

the odd numbers will be assigned to the left-hand side and the even numbers to the right-hand side.

No name is to be used for a street unless with the approval of the board, and it must be a name consisting, if possible, of one word, with the addition of "street" or "road," &c., not already in use in the metropolis in street nomenclature. Only such streets as are leading thoroughfares of considerable length can be designated roads. Names for terraces or places, or other blocks of houses and sections of streets, usually known as subsidiary names, will not be recognised, nor such names as are already in use for provincial towns and postal places.

It appears from a passage in "Old and New London" that the practice of numbering houses was not in use until the year 1764. It is stated that Burlington-street (now known as Old Burlington-street) was the first, and Lincoln's-inn-fields the second place in London where the system was adopted. This fact is confirmed by the rate-books of the Commissioners of Sewers for Westminster for the years 1734-1763, now forming part of the records of the board, in which the householders' names are given without any numbers to indicate the houses. In 1770 an Act of Parliament for Marylebone was passed, and in 1772 another Act for St. Pancras, giving power to cause the names of streets to be fixed up and the houses numbered. These seem to have been the earliest enactments of the kind. The statutes themselves are in black letter, and the sections not numbered.—Times.

PROGRESS OF THE TELEGRAPH.

It is little more than five years since the Government acquired the telegraphic system of the country; but in that short time some marvellous results have been achieved. The total number of offices open to the public, which at the time of the transfer was about 2000, is now little short of 5000, of which upwards of 450 are in London alone. The number of messages forwarded annually has increased from six millions to twenty millions; and the average charge for an inland message has been reduced from 2s. 2d. to 1s. 2d. Of words transmitted on behalf of the press upwards of 2,000,000 are delivered annually, as compared with something like 2,000,000 in the days of the telegraph companies. Those companies possessed about 5600 miles of line and 49,000 miles of wire. The Post Office possesses 21,600 miles of line and 108,000 miles of wire. But the number of instruments has increased in a still greater proportion—all the companies together possessing fewer than 1900 instruments, as against upwards of 11,640 worked by the Post Office. The Wheatstone apparatus, hardly known or understood half a dozen years ago, and so essential for the carrying on of the news service of the country, has been introduced by the Post Office to the extent of nearly 150 sets; while the "duplex," or double-working system, is in general operation throughout the country, and is in use in the central telegraph stations in London on no fewer than seventy-five separate lines. The pneumatic tubes of the old system were about twenty in number, and measured some three miles in length. Those of the Post Office are fifty-five in number, and measure upwards of twenty-three miles. Besides extending and maintaining its own system, the Post Office has lent help in several directions towards perfecting the system of military telegraphs. It has thrown open a portion of its service to a detachment of the Royal Engineers, who have been trained at its expense, to erect and maintain telegraph lines, although it is understood that these officers are in no wise necessary to the telegraph service of the country, which could be equally well carried on by the expense which the Post Office is put to in order to make room for them.—Daily Telegraph.

SUMMER HOLIDAYS.—AMERICA and BACK IN TWENTY-FIVE DAYS, allowing about seven days to visit New York, Niagara Falls, &c., by the IMMAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS from Liverpool every THURSDAY. Round tickets and every information from Oliver and Allen, 41, King William-street, London; A. R. Johnson, 9, Rue de la Paix; or WILLIAM IMMAN, 22, Water-street, Liverpool.

EDUCATION (Superior), BLACKHEATH, near LONDON, for YOUNG LADIES, £12 to £14 per term, inclusive, and the best Masters. Home or foreign. Situations procured. "See" card of Mr. Usher, Dartmouth-street, Blackheath.

A LADY, residing in one of the Midland Counties, wishes to take a FEMALE GROOM, on two occasions, to visit her friends in the West of England, and to see the coast. A first-class GROOM, with a good horse, and a first-class carriage, to be hired for the purpose. The lady is a widow, and has a young daughter, who is a student at one of the Universities. The lady is a Quaker, and has a good knowledge of the Quaker language. The lady is a Quaker, and has a good knowledge of the Quaker language. The lady is a Quaker, and has a good knowledge of the Quaker language.

TO PROPRIETORS OF LADIES' SCHOOLS.—A Lady desires to find a Board and Residence for her own family, the latter consisting of herself and two children, and a domestic servant. The lady has instruction for the two elder children. The lady would require two good sized bedrooms, with the usual conveniences. A lady residing in the neighbourhood of London, Brighton, or Boulogne preferred. A mutual situation in the neighbourhood of London, Brighton, or Boulogne preferred. A mutual situation in the neighbourhood of London, Brighton, or Boulogne preferred. A mutual situation in the neighbourhood of London, Brighton, or Boulogne preferred.

THE NATIONAL SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY (Limited) is now ready to LET to approved applicants FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, as well as to receive for safe custody deposits of securities, bonds, shares, certificates, warrants, jewellery, plate, and other articles of value, and to guarantee their safety when deposited, and to act as agents in collecting and retaining the proceeds of companies, and to take all necessary steps for the recovery of claims, and to act in all other and confidential capacities. Terms, &c., on application to the Managers.

THE NATIONAL SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY (Limited)—TO FAMILIES LEAVING TOWN. The company is prepared to receive for safe custody all articles of value, and to guarantee their safety when deposited, and to act as agents in collecting and retaining the proceeds of companies, and to take all necessary steps for the recovery of claims, and to act in all other and confidential capacities. Terms, &c., on application to the Managers.











T H E R E C E N T F L O O D S .



THE OUSE, FROM HUNSDON BRIDGE.



NEAR PETERBOROUGH.



BREACH MADE IN THE RESERVOIR AT CWM CARNE, MONMOUTHSHIRE.



RAILWAY BRIDGE AT RISCA.



A ROAD AT TWERTON, NEAR BATH.



## The Extra Supplement.

## "SIR WILLIAM WINTER'S ATTACK ON THE SPANISH GALLEONS."

No braver deeds on the sea have been recorded than those of the Elizabethan heroes, Sir Francis Drake, Froisher, and Winter, and all that crowd of maritime warriors, who rose at the approach of the Spanish Armada, when it threatened to destroy the liberty of this nation, and met it so manfully that it was soon dispersed. We are struck as much with the comparatively feeble means at their disposal as with the greatness of their achievements. Most of the vessels composing the English fleet at that time were smaller than many coasting colliers of the present day; but they were handled with a skill, boldness, and promptness of action which at once astonished and baffled the Spaniards. The Armada was first seen on July 19, 1588. On the evening of the 20th the Spaniards lay to and prepared for an engagement, at daybreak, with the English fleet, which they found awaiting them at the entrance to Plymouth Sound. The tactics of the English and their mode of engaging the huge ships of their adversaries are thus described by Mr. Froide:—"About two o'clock the moon rose with a clear sky—a gibbous moon, no more than half a circle; but by the light of it the Spaniards perceived that sixty or seventy ships had glided out behind them and were hovering at their rear just out of cannon-shot. The dawn was still, but towards eight o'clock the breeze freshened from the west. The Armada made sail and attempted to close. To Medina Sidonia's extreme astonishment, it seemed at the pleasure of the English to leave him or allow him to approach them as they chose. The high-towered, broad-bowed galleons moved like Thames barges piled with hay; while the sharp, low English sailed at once two feet to the Spaniards' one, and shot away as if by magic in the eye of the wind. It was as if a modern steam fleet was engaged with a squadron of the old-fashioned three-deckers, choosing their own distance, and fighting or not fighting, as suited their convenience."

Our engraving is from the picture, by Mr. O. W. Brierly, in the Gallery of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, which represents the daring exploit of Sir William Winter in attacking two large galleons with his comparatively small flagship the Vanguard. This was on July 29, after the Armada had been driven from Calais Roads by fire-ships fitted out and directed by him. The picture has been painted for Mr. Samuel Pratt Winter, a descendant of the Admiral, but residing in Victoria. He is a liberal patron of art, whose example seems likely to be followed by other Australian gentlemen.

## THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

Notwithstanding extremely unfavourable weather the Wimbledon rifle contest of 1875 has been an undoubted success. The various prizes were keenly contested, good scores were made, and there were scarcely any hitches.

In our early edition last week the doings on Thursday were not recorded. The principal contest lay between the International Rights for the Elcho Shield, when Ireland achieved a victory. The competition was very keen, and the scores were higher than those of last year. The Irish Eight made 1506, the Scotch 1503, and the English 1502 points; last year the figures were—Ireland, 1373; Scotland, 1437; and England, 1405. The Rajah of Kolapore's Cup was competed for by Canadian and English teams of eight each. The home team did not appear at the appointed time, and the Canadians therefore "shot over," and became entitled to the prize. When the English arrived, however, the Canadians obtained leave to shoot again, the result being that the English Eight were beaten. In the Public Schools competition for the Ashburton Shield Harrow was successful, making 513 against 543 by Derby (Harrow winning by being best at the longest range), 512 by Marlborough, 490 by Cheltenham, 486 by Winchester, 483 by Charterhouse, 461 by Eton, 450 by Rugby, and 370 by Rossall. The Spencer Cup goes to Marlborough for the first time, thanks to the good shooting of Captain Philpot.

There were several exciting competitions on Friday, and they were carried out in detail with much spirit, and in the presence of a large number of spectators. Sir Henry St. John Hallford won the Duke of Cambridge's prize. The principal competition was that for the Loyd-Lindsay prize, though the rain fell in torrents whilst it was proceeding. The competitors rode on horseback three quarters of a mile, taking two flights of hurdles in the course, and then, having dismounted, fired five shots each at the distances of 200 and 400 yards. The chief prize was gained by the Oxford Yeomanry, and the second prize by the 1st Devonshire Mounted Rifles. The cup given by the committee of Loyd's was presented for competition to the team which had won the Elcho shield, it having been found impossible to carry out the original intention of having the cup contested for by representatives of England, Ireland, Scotland, and America. Lieutenant Fenton, of the 77th Regiment, who had previously won the Dudley prize, made 67 out of a possible score of 75 points. Sergeant McIsaac, with 43 points, won the 50-guineas Olympic; and Lieutenant Birch, of the Leeds Rifles, the Any Rifle Association Cup, with ten bull's-eyes.

## PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the National Rifle Association was brought to a close on Saturday afternoon, when Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) presented the prizes. The storm which threatened to break over the camp about two o'clock passed by with but a sharp shower, and then the sun broke forth, and the rest of the day was delightfully fine.

At about half-past four Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, accompanied by Lord and Lady Wharfedale and a body of ladies, drove over the inclosure to the pavilion, where they were received with a loyal salute from the guard of honour and the National Anthem from the band. Captain St. John Midland, secretary of the association, then read aloud the names of those winners who were present. The prize won thereupon, when it was reasonably portable, placed in the hands of Her Royal Highness, who transferred it to the fortunate possessor. The first to be called forward was Sir Henry Hallford, who took the Duke of Cambridge's prize for the best score in fifteen rounds at 1000 yards, with military rifle. Surgeon-Major Hamilton, who followed, is one of the first right, and took a prize for carnis. Lieutenant-Colonel Birch, of the 77th, who took 435 for the most central central, by another marksman whose name is almost coeval with the existence of the association. The name of Mr. Hallford, of the New York Rifle Association, was received with cheers, which grew louder as the American appeared to take his prize. He was followed by Johnson, of Dublin, one of the best shots in the Irish team; and then came one whose name is a household word among riflemen. The lad who took the Queen's Prize at the first meeting, in 1860, has appeared every year so constantly at Wimbledon since that the change from boyhood to manhood has been almost imperceptible, and he is still "young Edward Ross" to all who knew him then. The prize of £100 which he received had been won with a score of 65 points at 1000 yards

in the second stage of the Albert, and he had wrested the laurels from such men as Pitley, Hamilton, Wyatt of Salop, John Rigby of Dublin, McVittie, and Cortis, all of whom had been competitors in the earlier stages. Captain Easton, of the 105th Laniar, bids fair to make a famous name in years to come. He had hardly time to take from the hands of the Princess the Dragon Cup, gold jewel, and money prize which go to the winner of the St. George's Challenge Vase, and to pass in rear of the pavilion, before his name was called again, and, amid renewed cheers, he came to receive the prize won in the second stage of the Windmill series; Lieutenant Backhouse, of Lancashire, having in the meanwhile received the grand aggregate prize for the same competition. Lieutenant Birch, of Leeds, who had won the Any Rifle Association Cup for a lady-member, followed, and was loudly cheered by the volunteers who knew that his score of ten bull's-eyes at 600 yards was one of the greatest feats of marksmanship that has been achieved during this or any previous meeting. Ward, of the 6th Cheshire, came to take two cups, which form but a small part of the many prizes which he has won this year. Burgess, of Newcastle, took the Arthur Prize; and Colonel-Sergeant Fletcher, London Rifle Brigade, the Rifle Oaks. Then came Sergeant Cox, of the Royal Marines, who was greeted with cries of "Well done, Royal Marine!" as he marched off the possessor of a money prize for himself and the winner for his corps for the year of the Army and Navy Challenge Cup. Following him came two more worthy representatives of the British line, Sergeant Sharpe and Private Smith, of the 13th Regiment, who carry off General Eyre's Army Prize. Four smartly-dressed and splendidly-mounted troopers, led by a sergeant, then came up as winners of the Loyd-Lindsay Prize, one of the most useful competitions that have been instituted at Wimbledon, since it tends to demonstrate the valuable body of mounted riflemen we might obtain by altering the organisation and armament of our yeomanry force. The winners hail from Oxfordshire, and Sergeant Howland, dismounting, came to receive the prize they so worthily won, his men meanwhile marching past. Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, the founder of this competition, also came forward, himself in the smart uniform of his Berkshire battalion, to receive for his men the Belgian Challenge Cup, won in the volley-firing competition. Lieutenant Fenton received the Tudley Prize, £50, won at 1000 yards, a prize only competed for by winners of former long-range prizes at the meeting. Then two members of the Harrow team, attended by their musketry instructor, who has often proved his skill at Wimbledon, came up to take the Ashburton Challenge Shield, which has ere now been in Harrow for a year. Next came three of the team of the Cambridge University to take back to their Alma Mater the Chancellor's Challenge Plate, which had been brought to Wimbledon from Cambridge this year. Loud cheers greeted the eight Canadians who had won the Kolapore Cup with a splendid score, after having previously earned the right to take it away by a walk over. They took the cup and an accompanying money prize of £80, after which the remaining Canadians on the ground received Wimbledon badges given by the association. To take the Rajah of Vizianagram's Challenge Prize—two huge silver flasks given by this Eastern potentate as a tangible memento of the annual match between the Lords and the Commons—the Marquis of Lorne came forward as the representative of the winners of the Lower House. He was obliged to content himself with taking one of these ponderous utensils from the table, and going with this up to the Marchioness. Her Royal Highness, with a merry laugh, confirmed his possession of it, and he retired amid some hearty cheers, followed by Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, a member of his team, bearing the second flask. A totally new feature in Wimbledon prize presentations was then displayed. This was the presentation of the Irish trophy to the team of British officers, who, after a splendid contest, won it from an equal number of picked shots selected from the volunteer force. Major Fulton, in the uniform of the staff of the United States army, came forward, amid general cheering, to receive a prize very honourable to his skill, for he made within one of the highest possible score. Even heartier cheers greeted the appearance of the Duke of Abercorn, and of the eight gallant Irish gentlemen, who for the second time carried off the Elcho Challenge Shield this year, after a match unequalled both for its splendid shooting, and for the closeness of the finish of the Irish, Scotch, and English teams. Cries of "Dravo, Ireland!" followed them as they bore off the trophy. Lieutenant Fenton next came up to receive the Loyd's Cup, which he had won in competition with the other members of this team. Then a number of volunteers came up and received badges and money prizes for the first stage of the Queen's competition. Amongst these was young Captain Pearce, of Devon, distinguished by his stature. He had been up once before for another prize, and each time his appearance was the signal for suppressed applause, which broke out into a full chorus of cheers when, for the last time, he was summoned to receive the gold medal of the association; the gold badge of the N.R.A., and the Queen's Prize of £250. In addition to these prizes, he received as a special gift from the Secretary of State for War the rifle with which he had achieved his triumph.

Immediately on the conclusion of the presentation of prizes, Princess Louise and the Royal party were conducted to their seats in the centre of the grand stand, and the time was whiled away by introductions to the Princess by Lord Wharfedale. First, Colonel Gildersleeve, the secretary of the United States Rifle Association, was sent for and was honoured with a seat in the Royal box; and Colonel Gzowski, the Canadian, was similarly complimented. When the volunteers were ready the Princess, with the Marquis of Lorne and Lady Wharfedale, rode down the ranks; and after the inspection the various corps marched past in open columns of companies, led by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

## THE DEUTSCHLAND.

The German Imperial Navy has, in its ships of recent design for seagoing purposes, adopted the principle of a projecting central battery, as in ships of the Hercules class, by which an all-round fire is secured for thoroughly-protected guns, without loss of power under sail. The Kaiser, recently launched, is an example of this plan; the Deutschland, which made a trial of her machinery on Tuesday week, is another; and the Sedan and two others, for which orders have been given, will be built after the same design.

The Deutschland is the ship represented in our illustration, from a water-colour drawing by Mr. Gilbert Row, of the establishment of Messrs. Samuda Brothers at Poplar. Though modelled after the Hercules, and a sister ship to the Kaiser, she exhibits in her construction, engineering, and equipment considerable improvements upon both those ships. Her dimensions are somewhat smaller than those of the Hercules. But, while her length is 280 ft. and her displacement 7230 tons, and those of the English armour-clad 325 ft. and 8702 tons respectively, her armour-plating on the vital parts is thicker. That of the Hercules is from 3 in. to 9 in.; that of the Deutschland ranges from 8 in. in the fore and aft belt to 10 in. in the battery amidships. The armament of the Deutschland will consist

of eight 22-ton guns of 10½ in. bore, supposed to be equal to our 25-ton guns, and one stern 18-ton gun, having a bore of 8 in. The guns in the battery are so arranged that while the fore gun on the port and starboard side can be fired on a line with the keel, and can even be trained to cross fire ahead of the ship, the two after guns can be fired within 15 deg. of the centre line; so that, with the four guns on the beam and the stern gun, which can be trained to complete the centre of fire, the Deutschland will be able to throw a tremendous all-round discharge. The beams of the upper and main deck are completely covered with steel-plating, with teak-planking above. Like all vessels of her class, she is provided with a double bottom, is divided into a number of water-tight compartments, and fitted with arrangements for draining and flooding. The engines were made by Messrs. J. Penn and Sons, of Greenwich. They are a pair of patent horizontal direct-acting, "left-handed" trunk engines, of the collective nominal horse-power of 1150, but capable of being worked up to 8000 indicated horse-power, and having superheater and surface condensers, the latter on a new principle. The cylinders are 122½ in. in diameter, with a stroke of 4 ft., being a little smaller than those supplied by the same makers to the Hercules and Sultan. The boilers are eight in number, of the tubular kind, and are heated by forty furnaces. There is also an auxiliary boiler for working the capstan engine, steam-pump, stoke-hole ventilating engine, ash-hoists, and steering-gear. We have no engines of the same power in the Royal Navy at the present time. The Deutschland, however, will not be entirely dependent upon its engines, as she is ship-rigged, and has a full amount of sail power, without making use of her propeller. The speed reached by the Deutschland was considerably over fourteen knots an hour, and above thirteen knots with the engines working at half-power. The Deutschland was designed by Mr. E. J. Reed and constructed by Messrs. Samuda Brothers.

## COLONISATION OF NEW ZEALAND.

The Duke of Manchester presided, on Monday, at the annual meeting of the Emigrant and Colonists' Aid Corporation, held at the Cannon-street Hotel; and there were also present the Hon. William Fox, M.A., ex-Prime Minister of New Zealand; Sir James Ferguson, late Governor of New Zealand; the Earl of Denbigh, Sir Charles Clifford, Colonel the Hon. W. Fielding, and others.

The chairman moved the adoption of the report, which, after referring to the development of the property of the corporation and to the question of settlement, stated that it was the intention of the directors to send out another batch of emigrants in September and to continue the stream of emigration until one hundred families should be resident at the new township of Halcumb. The Duke of Manchester stated that land which had been purchased of the Government for 15s. per acre was now being sold for £2 10s. and even £3 per acre.

Mr. Fox stated that he had purchased some land at the low price of 10s. per acre, but roads had been made through it and it was now becoming occupied, and similar land to his could not be obtained for less than £10 per acre. He knew a London capitalist who, four years ago, bought of the Government 1000 acres at £1 per acre, and land adjacent was now being sold at £3 2s. 6d. The making of roads and the increase of population had greatly enhanced the value of land in New Zealand. If 1000 people increased its value 100 per cent, 2000 would increase it 400 or 500 per cent. Referring to the sending out of colonists, Mr. Fox said it was very difficult to select emigrants from this country. There would always be a large proportion of the town population and mechanics imported into a new country and a small number of *bona fide* agricultural labourers. But although the emigrants might grumble at first, they were generally gifted with the good faculty of being able to turn their hands to many different kinds of work.

Sir James Ferguson said that in October last, when Governor of New Zealand, he made a special journey of sixty miles on horseback to ascertain the condition of some of the emigrants. He visited a gang of men at work on a railway. Upon inquiry as to their prospects they at first grumbled, but afterwards admitted that they had much better living than when in England, and that they were earning 10s. a day.

Emigration to New Zealand continues, although the work for agricultural labourers in England is just now plentiful. Last Saturday Messrs. W. T. Weeks and Co., emigration agents, dispatched from Plymouth Messrs. Shaw, Saville, and Company's ship Himalaya for Canterbury, New Zealand. She is commanded by Captain C. J. S. Grant, and is under contract with the agent-general for the New Zealand Government for the conveyance of emigrants. She takes out on the present voyage 180 adults, thirty-seven children under twelve years, and thirteen infants. They are under the charge of Dr. C. L. Webb and Mrs. Warne, the matron. Previous to sailing the vessel was inspected by Captain Stoll, R.N., on behalf of the Board of Trade, and by Mr. Smith, the representative of the agent-general for the New Zealand Government, both of whom expressed themselves satisfied with the manner in which she was fitted up.

## PENSIONS.

Probably few people are aware of the large amount annually paid by the Government of this country in the shape of pensions. Last year's Parliamentary paper on the subject has just been issued. It consists of eighty-four folio pages, and is styled "An account of all allowances or compensations granted as retired allowances or superannuations in all public offices and departments which remained payable on Jan. 1, 1874, the annual amount which was granted in the year 1874, the amount which ceased within that year, and the total amount remaining payable on Dec. 31, 1874." From its contents it appears that this last item, the actual amount paid at the close of last year, reached the large total of £1,089,715. In each of the four departments—the War Office, the Customs, the Inland Revenue, and the Post Office—the figures exceeded £100,000; while in the Admiralty they amounted to £48,039. Several very liberal pensions ceased in 1874, owing to the death of their recipients. Among the largest of these was a pension of £1300 to the late Hon. G. Jerningham, Minister at Stockholm; one of £1100 to the late Mr. Maclean, Secretary to the Customs; one of £1511 to Sir Denis Le Marchant, Clerk to the House of Commons; one of £1800 to the late Mr. Abrahall, Commissioner of Bankruptcy; one of £2500 to the late Sir A. G. Spearman, Controller of the National Debt; and last, but not least, one of £7352 to that lieviathan pensioner, the late Rev. T. Thurlow, Patentee of Bankrupts. The common belief in the curious longevity of pensioners will, perhaps, receive fresh support from the fact that we are still paying £700 a year in pensions to the household of Princess Charlotte, who died no less than fifty-eight years ago.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

It is stated by the *New York Tribune* that Mr. Robert Dale Owen has been placed in a lunatic asylum by his sons, and that it is believed there is little hope he will recover his reason.





ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM WINTER, IN THE VANGUARD, ENGAGING TWO LARGE GALLEONS OF THE SPANISH ARMADA, JULY 20, 1583.

FROM THE PICTURE BY O. V. LAMPE IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.



## NEW BOOKS.

Great diffidence and great humility are due from the profane vulgar towards the sacred bard, from the poor, uninspired mortal towards the established poet, who has achieved a mastery of his craft in all, or nearly all, its various components, especially in originality and subtlety of thought, in power of expression, and even, when it so pleased him, in marvellous aptitude of musical numbers. It is in no flippant or disrespectful spirit, therefore, that any remark which may have a savour of depreciation shall be made touching *Aristophanes' Apology*, including a *Transcript from Euripides' being the last Adventure of Balaustron*: by Robert Browning (Smith, Elder, and Co.). Certain, however, it is, that such a work, for all its force and for all its easy, masterly grasp, must be, for many a long day at least, as caviare to the multitude. Popular, as popularity is most properly understood, it has little chance of being, until compulsory education shall have been carried so far as not only to familiarise the majority of ordinary readers with the outer and inner life, with the nomenclature and with the literature, from the critical as well as the general aspect, of ancient Greece, but also to reconcile them to so strange, however dexterous, a handling of the English language as to disqualify it for being any longer called plain, and to make it bear only some far-off resemblance to that tongue which is "understood of the people." In literature, as well as in government, command may be carried to a pitch of wantonness, power may be wielded in an arbitrary and despotic manner; and such wantonness and such despotism are as unfair towards the reader as towards the subject. Nowadays the poet seems to try how far he can bewilder the reader with grammatical sleight-of-hand and conundrums, and to smirk and to chuckle—"come, read me my riddle." According to the good old view of poetry, the poet was he who read the riddles—riddles of the seen and of the unseen world, riddles of the human heart and soul; and, harping with his harp, he sang the interpretation in numbers so melodious that the most insensate could not choose but listen, and in language so intelligible, though grand or graceful, that the most simple could not fail to comprehend. We have changed all that. And perhaps it is a proof and an inevitable consequence of intellectual progress, that the more a nation, as a whole, becomes mentally enlightened, the more its poetry, of the highest and most æsthetic order, should, to those who have not the "divine afflatus" or an adequate appreciation thereof, assume an appearance of obscurity and tortuousness. To the poets themselves, of course, all is luminous, and nothing is tortuous; they do not strain after dark sayings couched in intricate sentences; their ideas spring readily clothed in language from their brains, even as Athena sprang fully armed from the head of Zeus. On the other hand, there are two classes of persons, forming by themselves quite a respectable "public," both in number and still more in attainments, with whom Mr. Browning's latest work is pretty sure to find much acceptance. One class consists of those classical scholars and students to whom *Aristophanes* and *Euripides* are as recently deceased kinsmen, to whom the *Peloponnesian War* is less than the *Franko-German* a thing of the past, and to whom, from habit acquired in the perusal of Greek plays, it is an agreeable exercise to ferret out a meaning from an ambiguous phrase, or through a labyrinthine construction. The other class consists of those who consider "everything unknown as magnificent," and who, consequently, learn by heart what they do not understand and dissolve in compliments to the author. For the applause of the latter class Mr. Browning will probably care very little; if the applause of the former will content him, he may, especially in his capacity of translator, chance to obtain no stint of it; and, at any rate, he has reached a pinnacle at which he may laugh at any judgment save his own and cry, "Let people hiss, I'll give myself a hand." Mr. Browning's muse is occupied chiefly in an elaborate vindication and panegyric of Euripides, one of whose plays, most commonly known as "*Hercules Furens*," is translated, or "transcribed" according to the title, with wonderful spirit, and in parts with so literal and yet so happy an exchange of terms that the effect is quite astounding. At the same time, as has already been intimated, there are amidst a wilderness of outlandish-looking pages but few cases, planted with the author's fairest flowers, at which the weary reader, being an ordinary Briton, can halt and find relief and refreshment; whereas, on the contrary, it is not impossible to conceive of some hasty sinner following the example set by the good St. Jerome, who dung his "*Persius*" into the fire, with the unsightly observation, "Burn, if you will not be understood."

It is perfectly impossible, within the confined space available for such a purpose, to do even approximate justice to the merits of *The Life of the Greeks and Romans*, described from antique monuments, by E. Guhl and W. Koner, translated from the third German edition by F. Hueffer (Chapman and Hall). The proper way to proceed would be to let the work speak for itself by selected extracts from the letterpress and from the five hundred and forty-three woodcuts which illustrate and embellish the manifold and useful information conveyed in the printed pages. But, as such a process is out of the question, the will must be taken for the deed, and a bare description of what the book contains and how the contents are arranged must suffice. The book, then, contains a shorter or longer explanation of whatever peculiarities, together with the technical terms employed, were characteristic of the architectural and other phases presented by the external and internal concomitants of life among the ancient Greeks and Romans. How useful, and even indispensable, such a compilation is likely to be not only for the student of classical literature, but also for the whole mass of educated readers, there can be no need to point out. At the same time, it were ungracious and ungrateful to blink the fact that there are ungracious and ungrateful similar compilations, among which the celebrated publication of Dr. W. Smith holds the place assigned to Jupiter amongst the Roman gods; but there are considerations of taste, expense, convenience, and so on, which render desirable a multiplication of like productions and unusually hearty the welcome extended to the new-comer. For that new-comer may seem to many persons to have certain advantages over its predecessors, both in other respects and especially as regards the attractiveness and convenience of its arrangement. For its contents are so managed as to make it escape the reproach, which has occasionally been urged against the mere dictionary, of a want of continuity in the narrative, and so divided as to keep distinct and separate what relates to the Greeks and what relates to the Romans. And each portion forms a discourse which, though it may not come up to the novel-narrative's notion of a continuous and culminating story, may be read straight on without any sense of periodical dislocation. On the other hand, there is, at the end of the volume, an "index of terms," by means whereof the work may be converted by whosoever pleases into the dictionary proper or into the ordinary book of reference. It should be mentioned also that there is a numbered "list of illustrations," so that a particular one may be singled out at will in a moment.

A misgiving, conceived at the very outset, is confirmed and completely justified on arrival at the sixty-ninth page of

*Costas Españolas*; or, *Everyday Life in Spain*, by Mrs. Harvey, of Ickwell-Bury (Hurst and Blackett). The lady's visit was paid at a somewhat ancient date, calculated according to the rate of political events in Spain; as long ago, in fact, as when Amadeus was King. However, that point having been established and peace of mind restored, there is nothing whatever to prevent the course of enjoyable reading from running quite smooth. What the lady went to see and saw, to hear and heard, to feel and felt, was quite independent of dynasties, and, as recorded by her, is just as well adapted to "give a little more intimate knowledge of the lovable and attractive character of the Spaniards" and to "lead a few hearts to sympathise in the struggle of a noble people to emerge from the darkness in which for so long a period they have been enveloped," as if she had returned from her Spanish experiences only the day before yesterday. No matter who or what reigns in Spain—King Amadeus, or King Alfonso, or Anarchy, the change of influence probably does not perceptibly affect such incidents as those of which the lady treats, whether on the way from Southampton to Gibraltar, or undergoing torture in a Spanish dungeon, or "doing" Granada and the Alhambra, or sojourning at Madrid, or observing traits of Spanish character, or attending a bull-fight, or visiting the Alcázar, or making a trip to Seville and the Alcazar, or spending pleasant days at Toledo, or staying for "a week with some old friends at their quinta or country-house." To tell the truth, it is rather a matter for rejoicing than not, when once the shock of antiquatedness has been surmounted, to find oneself out of the turmoil of civil war, with its accessories of atrocity and falsification, and in the gentle company of a lady who has very little to say about political matters, but who has eye and ear alert, and who writes with an admirable mixture of earnestness, gracefulness, sprightliness, and piquancy. Invalids, too, will find that she has a little to tell which may concern them nearly. Appended to the lady's own pleasant pages are some very curious and interesting "extracts from letters written by a French Lady of Quality during her visit to Spain in 1670," culled from a book which, "though much esteemed in its day," is "now very rare, but few copies being extant."

Legion are those who could not fail to derive amusement from *Wolf-hunting and Wild Sport in Lower Brittany*, by the author of "Paul Penderri," &c. (Chapman and Hall). It is a collection of papers originally contributed to *Baily's Magazine*, and the scene of the adventures "is chiefly confined to the region of Cornouaille, in and around the Black Mountains of Lower Brittany, where the author resided for two winters, and enjoyed the wild sports obtainable in the surrounding forests." The author very candidly mentions that twenty years have elapsed since he was in the country where he met with such excellent sport, and that he kept but scanty records at the time; he has heard, however, from unquestionable authority that lapse of years has interfered but little with that manly pastime of which he was wont to find so much, and when memory failed him in the course of his narration he has drawn, confessedly, upon imagination. Of anecdotes, too, more or less germane to his fundamental matter he has collected good store. Altogether, whether for the horror or for the fun which appears to be inseparable from the pursuit of wild animals with a view to shedding their life-blood, a more exhilarating volume could hardly be desired by a good-natured vampire.

## ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN AUGUST.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon will be to the left of Jupiter on the evening of the 7th, near Mars on the evening of the 12th, near Saturn on the evening of the 16th and morning of the 17th, near Venus on the 30th, and near Mercury on the last day. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon on the 1st at 23 minutes after 1h. in the afternoon.	
First Quarter " 9th " 30 " 3 " morning.	
Full Moon " 17th " 34 " 1 " morning.	
Last Quarter " 24th " 39 " 1 " morning.	
New Moon " 30th " 41 " 11 " afternoon.	

She is nearest to the Earth at noon on the 21st, and most distant on the morning of the 10th.

Mercury is a morning star until the 23rd, rising on the 3rd at 2h. 51m. a.m., or 1h. 37m. before the sun; the interval decreasing gradually to 1h. 24m. by the 8th, to 59m. by the 13th, and to 29m. by the 18th, the planet rising at 3h. 12m. a.m., 3h. 45m. a.m., 4h. 22m. a.m. respectively on these days; on the 23rd the Sun and planet rise together, and from this day to Oct. 29 he rises in daylight. He is in his ascending node on the 6th, in perihelion on the 9th, near Venus on the 10th, in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 22nd, and near the Moon on the last day.

Venus is a morning star, rising on the 9th at 3h. 24m. a.m., or 1h. 14m. before the Sun, which interval gradually decreases to 57m. by the 19th, the planet rising at 3h. 55m. a.m.; and she rises at 4h. 26m. a.m., or 42m. before the Sun, on the 29th. She is nearest the Sun on the 23rd, and near the Moon on the 30th.

Mars is an evening star, setting on the 9th at 1h. 37m. p.m., or 4h. 5m. after sunset; on the 19th at 1h. 10m. p.m., or 3h. 57m. after sunset; and on the 29th at 10h. 48m. p.m., or 3h. 55m. after sunset. He is due south on the 15th at 7h. 59m. p.m., and on the last day at 7h. 22m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 12th.

Jupiter is an evening star, setting on the 9th at 9h. 43m. p.m., or 2h. 11m. after sunset, which interval gradually decreases to 1h. 54m. by the 19th, the planet setting at 9h. 7m. p.m.; he sets on the 29th at 8h. 31m. p.m., or 1h. 38m. after sunset. He is due south on the 15th at 4h. 5m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 7th.

Saturn rises on the 9th at 7h. 52m. p.m., or 20m. after sunset; on the 18th at the same time as the Sun sets; and from this time to the end of the year he rises in daylight. He sets on the 16th at the same time as the Sun rises, on the 19th 20m. before sunrise, and on the 29th 1h. 20m. before sunrise. He is due south on the 15th at 0h. 11m. a.m.; on the last day at 10h. 59m. p.m. He is in opposition to the Sun on the 16th, and near the Moon on the same day.

Cardinal Cullen has called a meeting of the Irish Roman Catholic hierarchy to consider the education question. It is to be held at Maynooth on Aug. 17.

The twenty-ninth report of the Commissioners in Lunacy has been issued. It appears that the total number of lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind registered as such on Jan. 1 last was 63,793, an increase of 1766 on that of Jan. 1, 1874. These numbers do not include 219 lunatics, so found by inquisition. The pauper patients have increased in county and borough asylums by 1157, in licensed houses by 168, in the Broadmoor criminal asylum by 20, in workhouses by 358. Of the 15,376 patients classed in workhouses, on Jan. 1 last, 4113 (an increase of 153 on the numbers of Jan. 1, 1874) were under care in the Metropolitan district asylums at Leavenden, Caterham, and Hampstead—these institutions, intended for the reception of imbecile paupers, being declared by the statute of 1867 to be workhouses within the meaning of the Lunacy Acts.

## ARCHÆOLOGY.

The proceedings in connection with the annual gathering of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland were begun at Canterbury on Monday week. In the absence of Lord Fitzwater, the presidency of the congress was conferred upon Sir Walter C. James, Bart.

The meeting of the sections began on Tuesday. Mr. Beresford-Hope presided at the architectural section, where Sir Gilbert Scott read a paper on the transition from the Romanesque to the present style in England, as viewed with reference to Canterbury Cathedral. Mr. G. T. Clarke was the chairman of the historical section, at which Mr. G. Faussett read a paper on Canterbury until Domesday. An excursion was made to places of archaeological interest, and a soirée was held in the evening, at which Dean Stanley delivered an address on the Monastery of Christ Church.

On Thursday morning the annual meeting of the institute was held, when Colchester was unanimously adopted as the place for the next meeting. About mid-day the archaeologists set out for Sandwich and the massive and famous ruins of Richborough Castle, returning in time for a meeting in the evening, at which several interesting papers were read.

A meeting of the Historical Section was held on Friday in the hall of St. Augustine's College, under the presidency of Sir John M'Leam. Mr. J. B. Sheppard, of Canterbury, who has for some time been engaged in the labour of arranging and preserving the MSS. belonging to the Dean and Chapter, read a paper on the Archives of Canterbury Cathedral. The section rose at eleven o'clock, at which hour the Rev. E. Venables, Precentor of Lincoln Cathedral, began in the Chapter-house, before a large audience, a discourse on the architectural history of the cathedral. At the scene of the murder of Becket, Canon Robertson read a short memoir, in which he opposed the tradition that the flagstone on which Becket fell is still there. Archdeacon Harrison said he stood by the tradition. A perambulation of the precincts followed, and at a further sectional meeting Mr. R. B. Pullan read a memoir on the revival of Polychromatic Decoration in Churches. In the afternoon there was a garden party at the Deanery.

On Saturday the archaeologists made an excursion to Hythe and Saltwood, calling at Westenhanger and Lyme, and inspecting the numerous ancient monuments in that district of Kent. They were entertained at luncheon by the Mayor of Hythe, and, after a long pilgrimage, returned to Canterbury early in the evening.

The Archbishop of Canterbury preached on Sunday in the cathedral before the members of the institute. The Archbishop, Mrs. Tait, and suite are the guests of the Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury and Mrs. Payne-Smith.

Last Monday the members visited Dover to meet the members of the Kent Archaeological Society, who were having their annual outing there, and inspected the castle, where a discourse was delivered by Mr. G. T. Clark. There was a public dinner in the Townhall, under the presidency of Earl Amherst.

The concluding meeting was held in the Townhall, Canterbury, on Tuesday. Lord Talbot de Malahide, who presided, having spoken of the cordial way in which the members had been received and the great success that had attended their meeting, called on Sir John M'Leam to propose the first resolution, which was, "That the best thanks be given to the Mayor and Corporation for the use of the Guildhall, to the Dean and Chapter for the use of the Library, and to the Warden of St. Augustine's College for the use of the hall of the college." This having been acknowledged by the Mayor, the Dean of Canterbury, and the Warden of St. Augustine's College, other votes of thanks were unanimously accorded. The chairman mentioned that the members of the institute had decided upon visiting Rochester Cathedral and Stone, near Faversham, on their way to London, on Wednesday.

The annual country meeting of the British Archaeological Association, announced to be held at Evesham, promises to be one of full average interest. The inaugural meeting is to be held on Monday afternoon, Aug. 16, and the Marquis of Hertford will deliver the opening address. The town antiquities will afterwards be inspected, and the dinner will follow, as usual. Tuesday, the 17th, is fixed for the excursion to Stratford-on-Avon. The other excursions are on Wednesday, to Broadway and Buckland; on Thursday, to Hailes Abbey, Sudeley Castle, and Tuddington; on Friday, to Pershore Abbey, Strensham, Deerhurst Saxon Church, and Tewkesbury Abbey; and on Saturday the president receives the members at Rungley Park, where the closing proceedings of the congress will be held. A tamulus will be opened on that day at Oversley. There will be meetings for the readings of papers on four evenings of the week.

The programme of arrangements for the thirtieth annual meeting of the Cambrian Archaeological Association has been arranged. The meeting will be held at Carmarthen in the week commencing Aug. 15, under the presidency of the Bishop of St. David's. Among the local committee are Lord Cawdor, Lord Dynevor, the High Sheriff of Glamorganshire, Lord Evelyn, Mr. J. Jones, M.P., and Mr. Nevill, M.P. The inaugural meeting will be held on Monday evening, Aug. 16, and on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday excursions will be made to Lanstephan Castle, Langham Castle, Whitland Abbey, Llandovery Castle, Dynevor Castle, Kidwelly Castle, &c. There will be evening meetings for the reading of papers on Aug. 17, 18, and 19.

The Pedigree shorthorn herd of the late Lord Sondes was sold by auction, on Thursday week, at Elinham Hall. The auctioneers were Messrs. Thornton and Long, and the herd realised about £5000.

The *Sussex Daily News* publishes a letter from Mr. Willett on the sub-Wealden exploration. The work is temporarily arrested at 1672 ft. from increasing deposit from the sandy beds. The original problem was dependent on the opinion of geologists that palæozoic rocks would be found at a depth, varying from 700 ft. to 1700 ft. So far, however, the strata are mesozoic; but the latest fossils give some indication of a palæozoic rock. Much hope is therefore entertained of solving the problem.

All the troops recently engaged in the summer manoeuvres near Aldershot were reviewed last Saturday by the Duke of Cambridge, in presence of military attaches of the foreign embassies and others. Nearly 20,000 men, 4572 horses, and 108 guns paraded in the Long Valley before the Duke, who, after a very successful defile and a few imposing parade movements, addressed the officers in terms of high praise in regard to the work of all arms during a very trying fortnight. A Horse Guards order has been received at Aldershot, expressing, on the part of the Commander-in-Chief, his unqualified satisfaction at the manner in which the summer manoeuvres were carried out, at the exemplary conduct of all ranks, and at the cheerful spirit with which the fatigues, exposure, and discomforts incidental to an unusually inclement season were met.



THE RECENT FLOODS.



AT NOTTINGHAM.



NEAR NOTTINGHAM.



AT STAMFORD.



## THE CHAMPION SHOT.

The winner of the Queen's Prize, £250, with gold medal and badge, at the Wimbledon meeting this year of the National Rifle Association, is Mr. George Pearse, a solicitor, of Hatherleigh, in Devonshire, who is Captain of the 18th Devon Rifle Volunteers. We gave last week an account of the final competition for this prize, on the Tuesday, in the shooting at the 1000-yards range. He scored, altogether, 73 points out of a possible full number of 105; while the two riflemen next to him in success upon this occasion made each but 64, and the two next below them 62 each. Mr. Pearse had been ahead of the others at the two preceding ranges, making 23 points at the 900 yards and 30 at the 800 yards range; and he is no doubt an excellent shot. He is accustomed to shoot at the long ranges, like the American riflemen, lying flat on his back, with his rifle resting upon his raised knee, and his feet, of course, towards the mark. It looks awkward, but is a position of great steadiness. He rests his head upon his left hand, and the butt of the rifle against his chest. He is a fine tall young man, above 6ft. in height, and not twenty-five years of age. He joined and received his commission as Ensign in the 18th Devon in September, 1870; was Lieutenant in 1871; and Captain in November, 1872. His first appearance at Wimbledon was in the meeting of the latter year. In 1873 he was one of the first sixty for the Queen's; and that is said to be the only time he has ever shot with a Martini-Henry rifle previously to this occasion. He has undergone instruction at the Hythe School of Musketry, and won some local prizes.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Haigh, of Regent-street.

ALEXANDRA PALACE  
PIGEON-RACES.

The International and All-England Pigeon-Races, on Thursday week, are the subject of an Illustration. They were conducted entirely under the able management of Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier, author of the approved treatise on "The Homing or Carrier Pigeon," and in many other ways a high authority upon the treatment, breeding, and training of domestic birds. He appears, in our Illustration of the scene, at his post behind the line of cages or coops on the long table, with a number of



CAPTAIN GEORGE PEARSE, WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT WIMBLEDON.

assistants, in the act of simultaneously raising the coops, and so releasing the pigeons from beneath them. It was at eleven o'clock that the pigeons destined to fly to Brussels, seventy-eight in number, were flown at the Alexandra Palace; and the first of them arrived at ten minutes past four in the afternoon. Several others arrived there before the proceedings at the Alexandra Palace were concluded. At noon there were eighteen birds sent up to fly distances of 150 miles; the next class, half an hour later, was appointed to fly between 80 and 150 miles, and there were some for shorter distances. It is in Belgium that the training of the carrier-pigeon is brought to the greatest perfection, and many thousands of pigeons are sent from Antwerp or Bruges to Paris, and to more distant towns in France, even as far as 600 miles, for return flights, in obedience to their wonderful instinct.

## THE LATE FLOODS.

Some Illustrations were given in our last publication of the destructive effects of the floods in the neighbourhood of Newport, and likewise near Cardiff, in South Wales. Around Bristol and Bath, also, the waters rose to an extraordinary height from the continued storms of rain a fortnight ago. At Bedminster and Baptist Mills, adjacent to Bristol, there was quite an inundation. This at Baptist Mills was the immediate consequence of the overflow of the river Frome, which runs through Stapleton, and empties itself into the Floating Harbour near the Stone Bridge. The whole district was under water many hours, and the poor inhabitants suffered great loss of their household furniture and clothing, besides personal discomfort. One accident, which might have resulted fatally but for immediate assistance, occurred at Baptist Mills. An old sawpit had become filled with water, and some adventurous and curious spectators, not knowing of its existence, proceeded to wade through the water, till about fifteen of them suddenly found themselves, to their astonishment, at the bottom of the disused sawpit. The only inconvenience they suffered was a little fright and a complete drenching. Near the bridge at Baptist Mills such was the depth of water that three or four of the residents actually undressed themselves and, leaping out of their windows, indulged in a swim over the main road. All the meadows along the Frome were flooded.



INTERNATIONAL AND ALL-ENGLAND PIGEON-RACES AT THE ALEXANDRA PALACE.



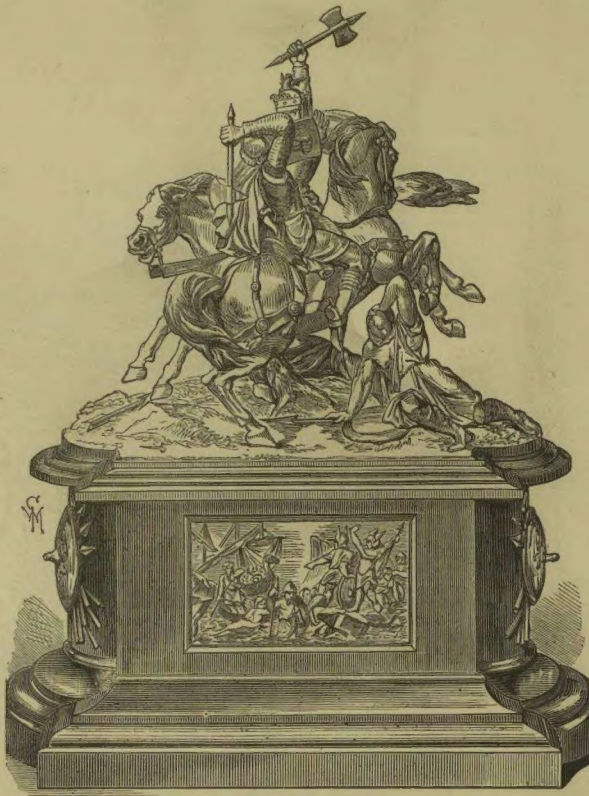
Rafts were used at several places to convey the people from their houses.

The lamentable disaster at Cwm Carn, near the Cross Keys railway station, ten miles from Newport, where a whole family were drowned in their house by the bursting of a reservoir, was related in our last. We now give an illustration of the appearance of the breach in the lower side of the reservoir, called Rogers' Pond, the bursting of which caused such terrible consequences. This reservoir was constructed by Mr. Ebenezer Rogers, an engineer of some eminence. It is computed to cover an area of eight acres, and lies at the feet of three mountains. After being dammed up on the lower side it formed a natural basin. There were sluices to carry off the overflow, but it is said that one, at least, had not been raised for years. The embankment which gave way is about 80 ft. wide at the base, and gradually narrows to a width of from 20 ft. to 25 ft. The pond formed a sheet of ornamental water for the resident gentry, and contained quantities of fish. The Monmouthshire Railway Company for some years have used it as a feeder to the canal, and it is assumed that they will be blamed to some extent for the disaster, as Mr. Hunt is said to have apprehended danger and to have communicated his fears to the company. There was no masonry to support the embankment, but it was formed from soil of a loose and somewhat sandy nature. The wonder is that it had not burst long ago. The overflow of water having once broken down the top surface, the embankment in a short time gave way bodily, and in twenty minutes the vast body of confined water was liberated, carrying all before it. Trees along the bank were rooted up, and hundreds are left standing with the bark peeled completely off. Huge stones and blocks of rock have been washed out of the channel.

A few days later, the east midland counties of England were visited with great floods in their turn, caused by the heavy rains of last week. Oxfordshire, Bedfordshire, and the whole Fen country, with Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire, seem to have got the worst of this calamity. Very heavy rain fell also in Birmingham and neighbourhood, where the floods in the Aston district were more severe than have been known during the last nine years. In one part of the town the highway was completely covered with water, and portions of the road were swept away by the storm. The traffic was entirely suspended, and in some funeral processions the horses were compelled to swim before they reached Witton, which is the principal cemetery of the town. At Leicester the waters rapidly increased, till the low-lying part on the western side of the town, in the vicinity of the canal and the Soar, was inundated to a considerable depth, the waters coming in like a sea. In a short time cellars were filled, and the lower rooms of houses flooded to the depth of several feet, and factories had to be stopped. The streets were impassable, excepting in high conveyances, and many persons who had come into the town from the western side to work in the morning, by dinner-time found themselves unable to return to their homes, except by riding through the wide waters. The inhabitants in those parts were obliged to take refuge in their up-stairs rooms. The flood at Nottingham continued to rise during Thursday night and Friday morning, till it reached the height of the great inundation which occurred ten years ago, when it began to show signs of receding. In several factories and places of business situated in the lower parts of the town work had to be stopped in consequence of the water reaching the boiler-fires. The inhabitants of some of the houses in the district known as "The Meadows" had to use boats to get to and from their homes. The Midland Railway near the town was submerged, and the trains had to dash through water nearly a foot in depth, but traffic was not suspended. In many of the low-lying districts the corn-fields were flooded, the crops standing in a couple of feet of water, and in some places farmers were engaged in gathering their saturated hay from the fields in which the water reached the horses' girths. The Birmingham and Coventry Canal burst at Fawley, near Tamworth. The rivers Tame and Anker also overflowed, and covered the land for miles round with water. The water entered Tamworth at three points; 120 yards of one of the principal streets were four feet deep in water, and the inhabitants had to take themselves to their bed-rooms. Two paper-mills, a flour-mill, and several of the collieries were flooded. At Glenfield, near Leicester, a brook in the course of the night rose so rapidly and with such force as to wash away the railway bridge under which it passes, and which will take some time to replace. Throughout this valley the flood has marked a clear course, carrying all before it, and tearing up the fences in some places for a distance of from thirty to forty feet. A number of sheep were here drowned and washed away. The heavy showers which fell at Northampton brought an immense volume of water down the Nene. Streets that were considered inaccessible to the river were rendered impassable, while thousands of acres of the low-lying grounds were covered with water. The damage done to the crops, of course, is large; and the hedges and roads have suffered. Along the course of the Nene, between Wellingborough and Peterborough, was one vast lake. At Thrapston the lower rooms of the houses were flooded. Several heavy coal-barges had been washed from the course of the river, and were drifting about in the fields. The fences and hedges were covered with water, and the hay, the greater part of which was cut when the heavy rains commenced, has been completely swept away. At Peterborough the aspect of the Nene was still more threatening; the flood was rolling seawards in a torrent, and the new bridge barely discharged through its arches the immense volume of water. Many cattle have been drowned in the neighbourhood of Stamford, and the cereal crops have been a good deal damaged between Boston and Grimsby. The Ouse, which brings up waters from Bedfordshire through Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire to the Wash, overflowed its banks, and at Earith there are three feet of water on the land. At Waterbeach, Welney, and between Downham and Lynn fields were submerged, and the hay crops throughout the greater portion of the fens are destroyed. At Cambridge the Cam was swollen to a great degree. At Bedford the cellars of many houses were filled

with water. Around Oxford, chiefly from the great rise in the river Cherwell, which is fed from the north part of Oxfordshire, the meadows were entirely flooded. In the valley of the Thames, above and below Windsor, the waters did not rise so high; but enough has been stated to show the great extent of this deplorable visitation, so near the season of harvest, in some of the most productive parts of England.

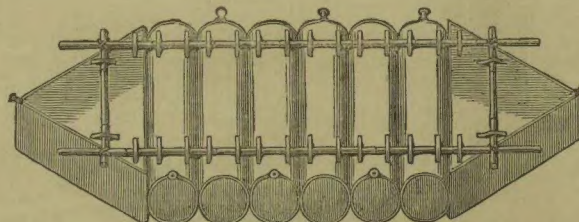
We present a number of illustrations, from sketches taken at Nottingham, Peterborough, Stamford, Huntingdon, and other places, which have been flooded by the excessive rainfall.



THE GOODWOOD CUP.

#### ILLUSTRATIONS OF GOODWOOD.

Our regular chronicle of National Sports will report the contests of fleet-footed steeds this week at Goodwood. The subject of two Engravings is the beautiful scenery of the course in that noble park—the first view looking towards Beacon Hill, the second from Beacon Hill looking in the opposite direction, with the Grand Stand to the right. Goodwood, near Chichester, has belonged to the Dukes of Richmond since 1720. The house, though designed by Sir William Chambers and partly built under the direction of Wyatt, has no great architectural merit, but its apartments contain many historical portraits and other pictures of interest relating to the Stuart reigns. The park is very fine, adorned with some grand old cedars, beech-trees, chestnuts, cypresses, and other trees of different species, and commanding from its higher grounds most extensive views of the West Sussex and Hampshire weald. The racecourse, a mile from the house, at the boundary of the park, where the land slopes upwards to the chalk hills, is one of the best in England. It was established, in 1802, by the fourth Duke of Richmond, grandfather of the present Duke. But much has been done also by the late Duke, and not less by the one now



THE "LIVINGSTONE" PONTOON RAFT OF INDIARUBBER, MADE FOR MR. H. M. STANLEY.

in possession of their title and estates, aided by the counsels of the late Lord George Bentinck, to improve the course, and all the arrangements for the races. The Royal Princes and Princesses, and many of the highest nobility, have usually been the guests of the Duke of Richmond, as on the present occasion. In the banqueting room of this mansion are preserved many pieces of gold plate won by the Dukes of Richmond, or given to them by winners, at former races here or elsewhere.

The silver trophy, one of the prizes for this year, which is represented in our Engraving, was manufactured by Mr. Emanuel, of Old Bond-street, from the design modelled by Mr. H. Owen Hale. Its subject, in the principal group, is the defeat of the Saxons by King Arthur. The silver sculptures in relief, on the sides of the ebony base, represent the landing of the Saxons in Britain, and the treacherous slaughter of the Britons by order of Hengist.

#### MR. STANLEY'S INDIARUBBER PONTOON RAFT.

Mr. H. M. Stanley, who has since last November been pursuing his arduous career as an explorer of Africa in the tracks of Dr. Livingstone, on behalf of the *Daily Telegraph* and of the *New York Herald*, carries with him two different contrivances for crossing the lakes and rivers in that vast wilderness. One is the boat of cedar, 40 ft. long and 6 ft. wide, divisible into portable sections, which was built for him by Mr. J. A. Messenger, of Teddington, and which is the subject of two of our illustrations. The other is a raft, composed of inflatable indiarubber pontoon tubes, which rest transversely on three keels, with poles laid above the cylinders or tubes and lashed to the keels beneath; there is a triangular compartment fore and aft of the same depth, to form the bow and stern. This raft was made by Messrs. J. C. Cording and Co., of Piccadilly, and is reported by Mr. Stanley, in one of his published letters, to answer its purpose very well. It weighs altogether 300 lb., which can be divided into five loads of 60 lb. each. The tubes are inflated by means of a pair of bellows. Their material is a very strong kind of twill, which promises to endure any amount of wear; but if it should need mending Mr. Stanley has wherewithal to make it good.

#### EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

Mr. Edward Jenkins, M.P., the agent-general of Canada, writes to the *Canadian News* as follows:—"I wish to make an intimation which may serve to prevent a good deal of disappointment and trouble. The advice which I have from Canada, both privately and in the press, as well as from gentlemen who have lately arrived from there, show that in the present state of commerce and trade in the Dominion, and especially at so late a period of the emigration season, it is not advisable to encourage the emigration from this country of artisans, mechanics, clerks, and general labourers to Canada. These persons, arriving in the middle of July or the beginning of August, will find a depressed state of trade and a lack of general employment; and, unless they have extraordinary energy and self-reliance, or sufficient means to maintain themselves for a considerable time, they may find themselves forced to face a Canadian winter with no prospect of employment. To encourage the emigration of such persons in such circumstances would be almost criminal, and equally disastrous to the emigrants themselves and to the interests of Canada. I am, however, advised that there is still one interest which continues to flourish, and that there is still a healthy demand for agricultural labourers. I do not, therefore, desire to discourage the emigration of these classes, provided they do not take out with them large families. But still I deem it advisable to announce that the Canadian Government will not press during the approaching autumn for a large exodus even of these classes. For female domestic servants there is always a demand, at good wages, in Canada, and it would be safe for them to go at any time. I am assured that in a few months the unsatisfactory condition of the labour market in Canada will have been greatly altered; and I hope soon, in view of the public works which are projected and the increasing prosperity of the Dominion, to be able again to recommend to English labourers the selection of Canada as their home. In the meantime the efforts of the Canadian agents will be devoted, during the autumn and winter, to preparation for a large emigration in the spring; and I shall cause registers to be opened by the Government agents in all parts of the country, to which labourers of all kinds may send their names, descriptions, and copies of testimonials, which will be forwarded to the Government agents in Canada, with a view of enabling them to transmit to this office any offers that may be made by the local employers to secure the services of such persons. The details of this arrangement, however, will be otherwise announced."

#### THE NATIONAL ARTILLERY MEETING.

The arrangements for the National Artillery Meeting, which will begin on Monday next at Shoeburyness, are complete, and preparations are being made for the camp, which opens to-day, and in which during the ensuing fortnight nearly 140 detachments of volunteer artillerymen will be located. This year, consequent upon the extension of time to an extra week, the entries are numerous, and the prize list, which, as usual, comprises gifts by her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Houses of Lords and Commons, and the Secretary and Under-Secretary of State for War, has received many additions. Colonel Godby, R.A., has been appointed to take command of the camp.

The first division, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, 1st Lancashire, and about forty other officers of various corps, will occupy the camp from to-day (Saturday) to Friday, Aug. 6. The division will consist of one detachment from Anglesey, two from Cheshire, nine from the Cinque Ports, nine from Durham, three from Edinburgh, one from Essex, two from Fife, four from Forfar, three from Gloucester, two from Kent, twenty-one from Lancashire, one from Lincoln, two from London, four from Midlothian, one from Middlesex, and one from Stafford; making a total of sixty-seven detachments.

The second division, under the command of Major Wegg-Prosser, 1st Middlesex, and forty officers, will arrive on Saturday next, Aug. 7, and remain until Friday, Aug. 13. The division will consist of two detachments from Cheshire, two from Devon, six from Glamorgan, one from Hants, eight from Kent, two from Lincoln, eleven from Middlesex, two from Newcastle, two from Norfolk, three from Northumberland, four from Surrey, five from Sussex, two from Worcester, three from North York, ten from West York, and four from East York; forming, like those of the first division, a total of sixty-seven detachments.

With a view to prevent the sailing of unseaworthy ships under the flag of Belgium, the Government of that country have ordered that no English vessels shall be naturalised by their consuls without the consent of the Board of Trade.



## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated March 27, 1867, of Mr. Washington Hibbert, formerly of No. 34, Dover-street, Piccadilly, but late of No. 12, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, who died on the 15th ult., was proved on the 16th inst. by John Hibbert and the Hon. Hubert Francis Dormer, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator directs that on the day of his funeral a dole of bread and half a crown be given to the poorest of the poor of St. Marie's Church, Rugby, to be one of the poor communicants usually attending the said church. The rest of his property, real and personal, he leaves to his wife.

*All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Ches." written on the envelope.*

CORRE FERRY.—Your remarks on Problem No. 1692 are quite correct. The author had overlooked the definition of Q.

A CHAUVEN.—You overlook that the Book is *en prise* of the Hook's Pawn.

ANTHONY—It is *not necessary*.

LORDS AND H SCHLESINGER.—The problems shall be examined.

LOUIS.—Many thanks for the curious position, which shall have insertion if found to be correct; you have however, omitted to forward the solutions.

CLIVE CROSBY.—As you point out, S. Q. to K B and L are the correct defenses. We do not see how White can force a win after R. P. to B 8. I think it so good as A. B. to G 8th. R D T.—Your remark of No. 1577, in three moves, will not do.

KINGSTON MARK, W G O J, JOHN W B BUWIER, and L. MASON.—Problem No. 1580 has been solved by Mr. Kingston Mark in five moves.

J. G. O.—Having hit upon the first move, it is curious you did not discover the solution in two moves.

HUGHES.—We fully endorse your views on the five-moves question.

MRS JANE D.—Your solution of No. 1837 is correct.

PROBLEM NO. 1838.—Additional correct solutions received from Takenhead, I S T, W P Welch, Barrow Heights, Miss Jane D., J D D.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1837.—By E. Fulcher, I S T, Emily F. Paultry, Laura Z H RV, A V J B Jidpath, Trial, Aspirer, Lees, Bedford, T F F, R D T, Mrs J. A. B. Marlowe, Mrs J. B. Marshall, Mrs J. B. Marshall, Mrs J. B. Marshall, Kingstons Mark, Miss Jane D, H W of Oxford, M H Moorhouse, T S Norris, Harrow Heights, Pochninell, The Jay, G Barrett, A W J, Sowden, Barshebe, are referred to the original problem.

PROBLEM NO. 1839.—Correct solutions received from Mrs Jowden, Elvise Crosby, Benedict, J M C, Seymour T, East Hamstead, Paul Jones.

PROBLEM NO. 1690.—Correct solutions received from Clive Crosby and J B S.

Sir Charles Loeck, Bart., of Speldhurst, Kent, and Hertford-street, Mayfair, M.D., F.R.S., D.O.L. (Oxon), died, on the 23rd inst., at his residence, Binstead House, Isle of Wight. This eminent physician was born Apr. 21, 1799, the third son of Henry Loeck, Esq., M.D., of Northampton, by Susanah, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Edmund Smyth, of Great Linford, Bucks. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, graduated M.D. in 1821, and began to practise in London in 1840. In 1857 he was appointed First Physician Accoucheur to the Queen, and on the 14th of April of the year (on which day H.R.H. Princess Beatrice was born) was created a Baronet. Sir Charles was President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, and a J.P. and D.L. for Kent. He married, Aug. 5, 1826, Amelia, youngest daughter of John Lewis, Esq., by whom (who died 1867) he had five sons. The eldest son and successor, now Sir Charles Brodie Loeck, Bart., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, was born 1827, and married, 1859, Fanny Bir, second daughter of the Rev. Thomas Pitman, Prebendary of Chichester and Vicar of Eastbourne, and has four daughters.

The death of General Sir Thomas Holloway, K.C.B., took place on the 21st inst., in his sixty-fifth year. The deceased officer, who was the third son of the late Benjamin Holloway, Esq., of Lee-place, Charlbury, Oxfordshire, entered the Royal Marine Artillery in 1825. Sir Thomas commanded a battalion of Royal Marines in the Crimea, during the siege and fall of Sebastopol in 1854-5, and was employed at the occupation of Kerch, and also at the surrender of Kinburn. In 1857 he was appointed to command a brigade ordered for special service in China; was present during the blockade of the Canton river, and the landing before the storming of Canton, where he was wounded. From 1858 to 1860 he was Senior Allied Commissioner at that city. Sir T. Holloway had received the Crimean, China, Turkish, and Sardinian medals; was an officer of the Legion of Honour, and of the Medjidie; was A.D.C. to Her Majesty from 1857-63; created a K.C.B. in 1867; and attained the rank of General in 1870. By his death a good-service pension is placed at the disposal of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Dr. Connop Thirlwall, late Bishop of St. David's, died at his residence in Pulteney-street, Bath, on Tuesday morning, aged seventy-eight. He was educated at the Charterhouse and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a fellow. He was called to the Bar in 1825, was ordained in 1828, and became Rector of Kirby Underdale, Yorkshire. He was for several years examiner for the classical tripos at Cambridge, and was for some time classical examiner in the University of London. He was appointed Bishop of St. David's in 1840, and after occupying the see for thirty-four years he resigned it in June, 1874. Dr. Thirlwall's principal literary work was his "History of Greece," first published in 1835-40, and he was, with the late Archdeacon Hare, joint translator of Niebuhr's "Roman History."

The death of Dr. Peter Mere Latham, at the age of eighty-seven, is announced. Dr. Latham was Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, and was formerly one of the physicians to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He was a son of Dr. John Latham, a former president of the Royal College of Physicians, and also physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Dr. Latham graduated at Oxford, and took his M.D. degree in 1809. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1818, and has filled most of the offices in that institution.

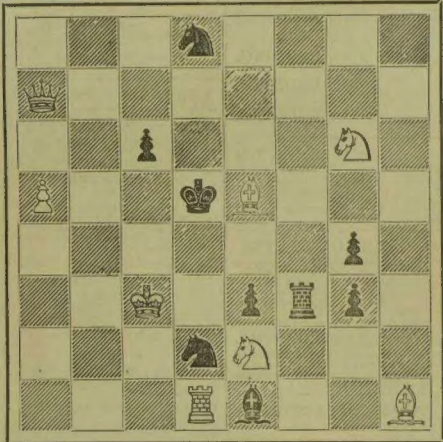
Intelligence has been received at Constantinople that Lieutenant Conders and the members of the Palestine exploring party have been attacked, but succeeded in repulsing the assailants without loss to themselves.

A proposal for a scheme for the preservation and management of Epping Forest has been submitted to the Commissioners by the "Forest Fund Committee," the main features of which are as follow:—"That all the wastes of the forest, including those uninclosed and those illegally inclosed, be preserved as one great undivided open space for the recreation of the people for ever; the existing Court of Verderers to be abolished and a new governing body to be constituted under the name of 'Verderers of Epping Forest,' to consist of the surviving verderers—viz., Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer, Sir Antonio Brady, and Sir Thomas White, for life, vacancies to be filled up as they occur by election. The governing body in future will consist of these three or their successors; one verderer to be appointed by the Crown, five by the Corporation of the City of London, one by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and one to be elected for the borough of the ward of Hamlete, and one to be elected for the borough of Hackney. It is proposed that they should have full control to protect the forest from encroachment or injury by summary proceedings and heavy penalties, and be enabled to enact by-laws for the ensuring of good order.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1639.	
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 3rd	Anything
2. Q, Kt, or P mates.	

By Mr. J. CUM, of Glasgow.

ACK



White to play, and mate in three moves.

The tournament played by correspondence in connection with the British Chess Association has just resulted in favour of the Rev. C. E. Ranken, one of our most skilful English players. We append the two games in the concluding round, between the Rev. C. E. Ranken and Mr. F. J. Young.

GAME I.			
<i>(King's Bishop's Gambit.)</i>			
WHITE (Mr. Y.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)	WHITE (Mr. Y.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. B to K Kt 5th	Q to Q 2nd
2. P to KB 4th	P takes P	19. R to K Bsq	P to Q 4th
3. P to B 4th	K takes P	20. B to K B 4th	P to Q 4th

### GAME I.

(King's Bishop's Gambit.)			
1. P to Kt 4th.	BLACK (Mr. Y.)	1. White (Mr. X.)	BLACK (Mr. Z.)
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	2. P to Kt 5th	Q to R 2nd
3. B to K B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	19. R to R 3rd	P to Q 4th
		20. P to K 4th	Kt to Q R 4th
Although comparatively rarely adopted, this is the only variation known to the Bishop's Gambit the board affords.			
4. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to R 4th	21. B to Q 4th	P to K R 4th
Probably the best reply.	It he plays a	22. P to R 4th	For the more obvious
5. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 4th	23. B to K 4th	of B to K 4th.
6. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 4th	24. K to R 4th	R to R 4th
7. P takes P	Kt to Q B 3rd	25. R to B 4th	It takes P
8. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th	26. Q to K 4th	Kt to R 3rd
9. Castles	P to Q 4th	27. K to R 4th	It is 3rd
10. Kt to B 3rd	Castles	28. K to R 4th	with a possible attack
11. Kt takes Kt (ch)	Q takes Kt	29. K to R 4th	Kt to B 5th
12. P to Q 4th	B to K 4th	30. K to R 4th	Kt to Q 4th
13. Q to Q 3rd	Followed by 12. Kt to	31. K to R 4th	P to Q 3rd
14. B to B 2nd.	followed by 12. Kt to	32. K to R 4th	Q to R 2nd
Black would win in a few moves;		33. K to R 4th	R to K 2nd
e.g.:			
1. Q to Q B 2nd	Q to K 4th	23. B takes Kt	
2. Kt to K 3rd	Kt takes Q	24. B takes P	Black clearly wins by
3. Kt to K 3rd	P takes K	25. P to K 2nd; and if 26. R to R 2nd, he	has only other resource, the second player
4. K to K 3rd	B takes K P, &c.	rejoins with K. P to R 3rd.	
11. Q to R 4th	Q to R 4th	28. Q takes B	
12. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	29. P to K B 3rd	
13. Kt to K 3rd	P to K 4th	30. Q to Q 4th	R takes Kt
Hought, we think, to have developed his force on the Queen's side before attempting the Gambit, and to return, in any case, however, we believe he must avoid the King's Pawn in return.			
14. B to K 4th	B to K 4th	31. R takes B	Q takes P
15. R takes P	P to K 2nd	32. R to R 4th	R takes Kt
16. P to Kt 3rd	P to K 2nd	33. Q to R 4th	Q takes P
If he play 16. R to Q B 2nd, Black, of course, replies with it. P to Q 4th.			
18. B takes K P	B takes K P	34. R takes R	B takes Kt
19. R to K K 3rd	R to K K 3rd	35. Q to R 2nd	Q to R 4th (ch)
		36. K to Kt 4th	R to Kt 4th
		37. Q takes P	Q takes P
Resigns			
		White might prolong the contest by 27. R to Q 4th, followed by R to R 2nd, and	

GAME II.

*Vienna Opening.*

WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. Y.)	WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. Y.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	1. White has been equally 11. K to Q 2nd	
2. K to K 4th	K to K 4th	2. White has now much the superior position.	
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 3rd	3. K to Q 2nd	K to Q 2nd
The authorities are almost unanimous in pronouncing this move to be Black's best. It is a very good play, but not so good as Kt to K 3rd in every respect as Black's move induces White to play Kt to K 4th, while Black's Knight superiority by 4th takes K P.			
4. Kt takes P	P takes P	4. Kt takes P	P takes P
5. Kt takes P	P to K Kt 2nd	5. Kt takes P	P to K Kt 2nd
6. B to K 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	6. B to K 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd
7. B to K 4th		7. B to K 4th	
It is usually recommended to post this Bishop at 4th, but the new move 2nd has the advantage of preventing Black from advancing the P to Q 4th. If the Bishop at 4th is not moved, White can retire to King's 2nd, leaving the adverse Knight out of play.			
8. Q to Q 2nd	P to Q 3rd	8. Q to Q 2nd	P to Q 3rd
9. Castles K R	Kt to K R 4th	9. Castles K R	Kt to K R 4th
10. B to K 2nd	P to Kt 4th	10. B to K 2nd	P to Kt 4th
This was not a commendable move; but, had White played Kt to K 3rd, the result would have been equally bad.			
11. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	11. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
12. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	12. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
13. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	13. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
14. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	14. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
15. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	15. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
16. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	16. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
17. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	17. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
18. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	18. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
19. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	19. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
20. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	20. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
21. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	21. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
22. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	22. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
23. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	23. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
24. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	24. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
25. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	25. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
26. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	26. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
27. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	27. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
28. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	28. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
29. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	29. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
30. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	30. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
31. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	31. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
32. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	32. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
33. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	33. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
34. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	34. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
35. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	35. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
36. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	36. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
37. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	37. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
38. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	38. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
39. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	39. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
40. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	40. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
41. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	41. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
42. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	42. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
43. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	43. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
44. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	44. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
45. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	45. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
46. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	46. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
47. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	47. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
48. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	48. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
49. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	49. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
50. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	50. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
51. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	51. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
52. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	52. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
53. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	53. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
54. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	54. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
55. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	55. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
56. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	56. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
57. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	57. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
58. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	58. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
59. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	59. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
60. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	60. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
61. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	61. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
62. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	62. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
63. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	63. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
64. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	64. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
65. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	65. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
66. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd		

## CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

COUNTY CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this association will be held at Glasgow next Monday, and be continued during the week.

**COUNTY CHESS ASSOCIATION.**—The annual meeting of this association will be held at Glasgow next Monday, and be continued during the week.

## CHURCH EXTENSION.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its last meeting for the present session (to be resumed in November) last week, at 7, Whitehall—Archdeacon Harrison in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects—viz., building new churches at New Bedford, Nottingham; Battersea, St. Peter; Blackburn, St. Luke; Cambswell, St. Luke; Rebuilding the churches at Freshwater, Isle of Wight; Westoe, in South Shields. Enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Afriston, near Lewes, Sussex; Barton-le-Cley, near Amptill, Beds; Beasley, near Stratford-on-Avon; Bodmin, St. Petrock's, Cornwall; Brynngwyls-Corwen, Denbigh; Clyst, Honiton, Devon; Colsterworth, Lincoln; Kennington, St. James, Surrey; Landrake, near St. German's, Cornwall; Navenby, near Grantham, Lincoln; Newdigate, near Dorking, Surrey; Newton Abbott, St. Lawrence, Devon; Newton Popholeford, near Ottery, St. Mary, Devon; Rotherhithe, St. Mary, Surrey; Sheerness, St. Paul's, Kent; Simonbury, near Hexham, Northumberland; West Isley, near Newbury, Berks. Under urgent circumstances the grants formerly made towards building St. Paul's Church, Winton Park, near Darlington, and towards restoring the churches at Broxton, near Dumfrow, Essex, and Dysarth, near Rhyll, North Wales, were each increased. Grants were also made from the special school, church, and mission fund towards building school or mission churches at Cwm-Clydach, Glamorgan; Roadwater, in the parish of Old Cleve, Somerset; Great Dumfrow, Essex; Forton St. John, Hants; Quarry-lane, in the parish of Mansfield, Notts. This special fund is again entirely exhausted; and, limited as the general resources of the society now are, it is a subject of regret that, when the want of school churches is throughout the country more and more urgently felt, no power is given to the committee of rendering the much required assistance. The society likewise accepted the trust of a sum of money as a repair fund for Christ Church, Totland Bay, Isle of Wight.

Lord Napier and Ettrick presided, last week, at the opening of a new school in the Gloucester-road, Camberwell. The chairman, in the course of his address, cast a retrospective glance at the general educational work for the borough of Lambeth, and defended his colleagues from the strictures which had been passed upon them.

The annual business meeting of the members of the Social Science Association, with which is united the Society for Promoting the Amendment of the Law, was held last week, at the offices of the organisation—the Earl of Rosebery in the chair. The report, a document of considerable length, was taken as read. Its reception was moved by Mr. G. W. Hastings, who, in referring to some of the events of the past year, paid a warm tribute to the merits of the late Mr. Thomas Webster, Q.C., Mr. John Hodgkin, and Mr. Dudley Baxter. Mr. Frederick Hill seconded the motion, which was carried. Mr. Charles Hawkins then moved that Lord Aberdeen be elected president of the association for the ensuing year, that the Earl of Rosebery be elected a permanent vice-president, and that Sir Charles Reed be president of the department of education for the year. Dr. Richardson, of health, and that Mr. G. W. Hastings be president of the council. This was seconded by Mr. Robert White, and carried unanimously. The meeting then proceeded to the election of foreign secretary, general secretary, secretaries of departments, treasurer, and auditors, together with the standing committees of departments; and, thanks to the president and officers for their services having been heartily voted, Lord Rosebery briefly returned his acknowledgments.



